

Farther *English* Examples,
OR,
BOOK of CAUTIONS
For CHILDREN,

In rendering *English* into *Latin*, with the signification and use of certain *English* Particles.

CONTAINING ALSO,

- I. USEFUL OBSERVATIONS for the Young Beginner.
- II. FIGURA, or the Figures of Construction.

Each Part explained by proper EXAMPLES.

With a VOCABULARY, *English* and *Latin*.

A NEW EDITION greatly Improved;

To which is now first added, PHRASES, *English* and *Latin*, under each Head.



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on this Second EDITION.

THE Attention that has been given to the Republication of this small volume of useful Instruction, will readily appear, on a reference to the former Edition; and that the benefit and improvement of Youth in the Latin Tongue, has been the object of this new and additional Trouble: To avoid however a parade of words, which, on these occasions, are frequently used, and fill many prefatory pages to little purpose, being seldom read, the Editor judges it the best Preface, and of greater profit to the Learner, to print the following explanation of those marks, points, or stops, as they are severally named, that both in reading and writing, are equally requisite for the due formation and distinction of words and sentences in all Languages. An Information certainly most necessary for Youth, tho' too commonly passed over, and neglected in the more early day of Tuition. They are as follows.

1. *Comma.* This is the first Mark, or Pointing, in the division of a Sentence, and admits of a short stoppage or breathing only; as Faith, Hope, and Charity, are Christian Virtues. Its Mark (,)

2. *Semicolon.*

2. *Semicolon*, denotes the Sentence to be somewhat more full; and admits of more time or breathing than the Comma; as, *The Year consists of twelve Months; The first, January; the second, February; the third, March, &c.* Its Mark (;)
3. *The Colon* is used in the middle of a Sentence, and where the Sentence is more full, but not perfectly ended; and the stoppage or breathing exceeds the Semicolon; as, *In the Beginning, God created the Heavens and the Earth: and the Earth was without form, and void: and Darkness was on the face of the Deep.* Its Mark (:)
4. *The full Point or Period.* This is placed at the end of the Sentence, when the whole is compleat and finished; as, *my Father and my Mother are both in the Country.* Its Mark (.) *Note*, The following Paragraph or Sentence, usually begins with a Capital Letter.

An Example on the above four Pointings;

“ When I was abroad, I received a letter which acquainted me, my Father was dead; and that it was necessary I should return home, to take possession of the Estate: This was considerable, tho it was mortgaged to near half its Value”.

Other

Other Characters or Notes used in Writing.

1. *Interrogation?* is used after a question; as, *where is he? when did he come?*
2. *Exclamation, or Admiration!* as, *was ever Deed like this! hear O Heavens! what a Man is he!*
3. *A Parenthesis ()* is used in a Sentence, which if left out, does not interrupt the sense or true meaning of it; as, *a Man without Learning and Religion, is (I had almost said) without Humanity.*
4. *The Hyphen -* connects the ending and beginning of Words in a line, both in writing and printing, and also unites two words into one; as, *Man-hood, School-fellow.*
5. *The Diarefsis ..* is placed over Diphthongs, whereby the two Vowels are pronounced distinctly; as, *aëreal.*
6. *The Apostrophe '* denotes an omission, or cutting off of a Letter; as, *'Tis, for it is; I'll, for I will; may'st, for mayest; would'st, for wouldest; tho', for though; two o'Clock, for two of the Clock; It is also in common use for of or his in the genitive case of Nouns; as, my Father's Son, for the Son of my Father; Daniel's Prophecy, for Daniel, his Prophecy, or, the Prophecy of Daniel, and the like customary mode of speaking and writing.*

Other

Other common Marks of Distinction are,

A Section §—a Paragraph ¶—a Caret, or omission ^—References + ‡ ||—an Asterism *, a Circumflex ^—a Breve over a short Syllable ˘—over a long one ——an Index ☞, which points to somewhat of Importance, N. B. signifies somewhat to attend to more particularly—inverted Commas “ are used in quotations.

There are some other marks which are frequently made use of: these will occur to future observation.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY
JOHN HUTCHINSON
OF THE BARR

IN TWO VOLUMES.
THE FIRST VOLUME.
CONTAINING THE HISTORY
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE YEAR 1700.

THE SECOND VOLUME.
CONTAINING THE HISTORY
FROM THE YEAR 1700
TO THE PRESENT TIME.

With an account of the
CITY OF BOSTON, and
the surrounding country,
from the first settlement
to the present time.
The whole arranged
in a chronological
order, and the history
of the city, from the
first settlement to the
present time, and the
history of the surrounding
country, from the first
settlement to the present
time.

Printed and Sold by
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the City of Boston.

C A U T I O N S
F O R
C H I L D R E N,

In rendering ENGLISH into LATIN;
With the Signification and Use of certain
PARTICLES.

A, and AN.

A and AN sometimes signify one, and are rendered in Latin by unus, and sometimes by quidem.

1. All to a Man think the same Thing concerning Virtue.

2. With whom do I speak? with an honest and learned Man.

3. Of the English, not a Man was slain.

Rule 2. A, and AN, are sometimes put for each, or every, and are made by singuli, æ, a, with or without the Preposition in.

1. In dividing the Fields, he sets down twelve Acres a Man. (plu.)

2. In some Places, Hens are bought for (comparantur) a Penny a Piece. (pl.)

Rule 3. Sometimes A and AN are rendered by in alone, with an Accusative Case.

A

1. When

1. When he bought my Wood ; he bargained (*transegit*) with me for three Pence a Foot.

Rule 4. *When a Numeral Adverb as once, twice, &c. comes before A or AN, with a Word of Time, such Word is put in the Ablative Case, with, or without in.*

1. Once a Year, says Horace, Apollo smiles.
2. Twice a Day the Shepherd counts his Flock.

Rule 5. *When A comes after a Verb of motion, and before a Verbal ending in ing, the latter is made by the first supine, a Participle in rus, or a Gerund in dum.*

1. I go a hunting ; you go a shooting ; he goes a swimming.

Phrases.

1. He was not a whit troubled at it, *Ne tantulum quidem commotus est.*

What a Man are you ? *Quid tu hominis es.*

A B O V E.

A B O V E, when it refers to some Degree of Honour, or Excellency, is not made by the Preposition *supra*, but by the Comparative prior or superior.

1. *Cæsar* could not bear any one above him.
2. The King has no one above him in Degree of Honour.
3. Strange ! the Servant sits at Table, (*accumbit*) above (higher than) his Master.

Rule 2. *When ABOVE may be varied by more,*
or

or longer than, it is usually rendered by plus, or amplius, with an Ablative Case.

1. I was never in London above three Days.
2. I am above thirty Years old. (*natus*)
3. They were brave Men; they fought above two Hours.

RULE 3. Above, is sometimes rendered by ante, præter, or præ.

1. Above all Things (or in primis) fear God.
2. Such was his Humanity and Learning that he became most dear to the People above all.

Phrases.

1. A good Name is above Wealth, *Bona existimatio divitiis præstat.*
2. Not above a foot high, *Pede non est altior uno.*

A B O U T.

ABOUT signifying the same, or nigh, near upon, almost, more or less than such a Measure, is made by quasi.

1. How little seems the Sun to us! to me indeed about a Foot wide. (*pedalis*)
2. About the bottom of the Page.

RULE 2. If an Adjective Numeral be added to the Word of Measure, it may be made also by instar with a Genitive Case. If before a Noun signifying Time, &c. it is made by circiter.

1. Let Heaps of Dung about five Bushels be laid upon the Ground.
2. It is now about Seven o'Clock.

RULE 3. But when about signifies ready, it is only a Sign of the Participle of the future Tense in rus; and after Verbs of going, &c. of the first Supine.

1. The Play, which we are about to act, is the Eunuch of Menander.

2. Why do you go about to destroy yourself?

Phrases.

1. You are long about it, *Diu es in hoc negotio.*

2. About break of Day, *Sub ipsum diei ortum.*

ACCORDING TO.

ACCORDING TO, is made by ad, de, e, ex, secundum and pro.

1. He speaks nothing according to Truth.

2. They live according to their own Nature.

According as, is made by prout, perinde, pro eo, ac, or ut.

1. According as every one's pleasure is.

2. According as I deserve.

Phrases.

1. It is according to my Wish, *Voto convenit res.*

2. According as there shall be need, *Uicunque opus sit.*

AFTER.

AFTER, signifying according to, especially before the Words, Manner, Sort, Fashion, and the like, is made by the Prepositions ad, de, in,

in, or an *Ablative Case of the Manner*, without a *Preposition*.

1. Make my Coat *after* the same manner you did before.
2. His Father calls him *after* his own Name.
3. He laid out the Field *after* the fashion of a Garden.
4. Suffer me to live *after* my own way.

RULE 2. *After*, is sometimes rendered by the *Prepositions* a or ab, de, ex.

1. *After* Breakfast I went to School.
2. *After* this Time I will mind my Book (*studijis*)
3. I waited Day (*diem*) *after* Day.
4. I thought upon one (*aliam*) Thing *after* another.

RULE 3. *After*, is sometimes made by the *Ablative Absolute*.

1. *After* the Kings were expelled from Rome, Liberty began to dawn.

Phrases.

1. *After* the same Manner, *Ad eundem modum*.
2. *After* we were set, *Cum consedissemus*.

A G A I N.

A G A I N, sometimes signifies hereafter, and then it is made by *post*, *posthac*, or *postea*,

1. If ever I find you in this Street *again*, I will strike you.
2. If ever you do so *again*, I shall be very angry.

3. I never saw him before, and perhaps shall never see him again.

RULE 2. Again, is sometimes rendered by *contra, invicem, or vicissim.*

1. If she shall commend your Beauty ; do you again commend her's.

2. Let *Italy*, so long harrassed, now rest ; and *Africa* be again laid waste.

3. What is just, is honest ; and again, what is honest is just.

Phrases.

1. I intreat you again and again, *Iterum et saepius te rogo.*

2. I will be here again instantly, *Jam hic adero.*

AGAINST.

AGAINST, when it refers to something to be done by, or at a future time expressed, is made by *in* with an Accusative Case.

1. He prepared an expiatory (*lustrale*) Sacrifice against the Day following (*posterum.*)

2. He asked for the Consulship against the next Year.

RULE 2. If only a Verb, with its Nominative Case, not any Noun of Time, follows against, it is rendered by *dum.*

1. They made ready their Present, against my Father came.

RULE 3. Against, when it comes before the Words Inclination, Will, and the like; is elegantly rendered by *invitus, invitè.*

1. A wise Man does nothing against his Inclination.

2. He took the City, but against his will.

RULE 4. Against, after a Verb of Motion is made by *ad, or in.*

1. Take Care, lest thou dash (*offendas*) thy Foot against a Stone.

2. The Sea lifts up its Waves against the Rocks.

RULE 5. Against, is sometimes rendered by *ante, and præter.*

1. I expect you to have finished your Task against Night.

2. Laws ought to controul, not only the People, but Magistrates themselves, if they do any Thing against the Laws.

Phrases.

1. It is against the Grain, *Adversante naturâ.*

2. I am not against it, *Nihil repugno.*

A L L.

A L L, is sometimes put for only, and then it is made by *unus, or solus.*

1. He is all my Care. (*I take Care of him only.*)

2. The Stoics were all the Philosophers (*alone of all*) who said, that all Sins are equal.

RULE

RULE 2. All, is sometimes put for as, as much as, what, whatsoever, &c. and is rendered by quam, quantum, ; and also by quod, quicquid, with a Genitive Case.

1. It becomes you to comfort your Mother all you can, (*possum*)
2. It delights me to help my Neighbour all I can.
3. All the Beauty they had (*erat*) in their Youth, they have lost.
4. All the Judgment I had, I used in that Affair.

Phrases.

1. He is all for him, *Sibi soli caret.*
2. All the Money he had, *Quod pecuniæ habuit.*

A L O N G.

ALONG, followed by with, is made by unâ; without with by per.

1. I will go home along with You.
2. He ordered some Troops along the Shores.

Also by the Ablative Case governed of in understood.

1. He went along the Highway as his Custom is.

A M, A R E, I S, W A S, W E R E.

AM, are, is, was, were, are usually Signs of the Passive Voice; but they often come before Verbs Neuter; as, I am gone, thou art come,

come, he is fled, they are run, *and the like*; for which you must not say, ego abeor, tu veniris, ille fugitur, illi curruntur, but use the preterperfect Tense of the Verbs, abeo, venio, fugio, curro,

1. Study now; after *I am gone*, do as you please, (what pleaseth you.)

2. *You are come* too late to School to-day, perhaps you *will be whipped*.

3. He who was the first Boy in the School when I came, *is gone* to Cambridge.

4. The King *is now returned* into his own Country, but not without great Loss, in his Army.

5. The Enemy *is now fled*: They *are all gone*.

6. The Bell has rung, and my Brothers *are run* to School, as fast as (*quam celerrime*) they can run.

RULE 2. Was and Were, are sometimes used in the Preter, but generally in the Preterpluperfect Tense.

1. After (*postea quam*) I *was gone* in, (Pret.) my Brother came.

2. After (*ubi*) he *was come* (Pret.) he went to the Master.

3. Before the Preacher had finished his Prayer, all the rude Boys *were run* (Preterpl.) out of the Church.

4. After the King *was returned* into his Country, he made some excellent Laws, and ruled with great Clemency.

5. When the Turks *were fled*, the Christians enjoyed the spoil of their Tents.

6. When

6. When (*cùm*) *we were* *sat*, the Master explained our Lesson to us.

RULE 3. *Before Words of Gesture, as, I am asleep, I am awake, I am laid, and the like; or, when we say, I am afraid, I am grieved, I am glad, I am hungry, &c. am is not the Sign of the Passive Voice, nor of the Preter, or Preter-pluperfect Tense; but must always be used in the Present Tense.*

1. When *I am asleep*, nothing troubles me; but when *I am awake*, a thousand Thoughts come into my mind.

2. The Master *is justly grieved*, when, because Boys are idle, and will not learn, he loses his Labour.

3. When the Master *is angry*, the Boys *are afraid*; and by this Fear they are oftentimes made more diligent.

4. My Brother *is laid* in his Bed; there let him lie, till *he is hungry*.

RULE 4. *If am, art, is, was, were, come before the English of a Participle of the present Tense, as, I am writing, thou art talking, he is walking, or, he was playing, &c. you must not say, ego sum scribens, tu es loquens, ille est ambulans, or ille erat ludens; but, ego scribo, tu loqueris, ille ambulat, or ille ludebat, &c.*

1. Do not interrupt me, *I am writing* to my Father.

2. Yesterday

2. Yesterday as (*dum* or *ut*) I was walking in the Fields, I saw the Fox, that was running away with a Goose.

3. The Master is coming, hasten to your Seats.

4. Let him come if he please (*it pleaseth him*) I am doing, what I ought to do; and therefore am not afraid.

5. I was walking yesterday with a Man, who came out of the Country; and he says, Men generally believe there will be great Plenty of Corn this Year.

6. The Night is coming on, let us hasten home.

7. Boys while they are playing, never think of their Lesson.

Note, *These Articles* am, are, is, was, were, &c. are (*in like manner*) explained in the former Book of Examples; see *Exempla Minora*, p. 22.

A M O N G.

A M O N G, with from before it, is not rendered by *inter*, but by *e* or *ex*.

1. From among all the People, I chose him alone for my Friend.

RULE 2. Among is sometimes made by *in*.

1. Reckon not among Evils, what either God or Nature hath appointed.

2. He is not reckoned among great Men.

Phrases.

1. He is not liked among the Common People,
Non sanè probatur in vulgus.

2. He

2. He had like to have been lost among them,
Pene horum ipsiusque opera periit.

A N D.

A N D, before not, and prohibiting an act following, is rendered by autem after non.

1. It behoves you to relieve a poor Man, and not to rail at him.

RULE 2. And, before yet, and therefore, may be omitted in Latin.

1. The Consul sees all these Things, and yet he lives.

2. And therefore, (proin) while there is time, consider.

As also in these Expressions.

1. By little and little he takes rest; but now and then runs up and down.

RULE 3. When and is parted from its Negative, it is elegantly rendered by nec, or neque; and sometimes by nec non.

1. He renews the old Wars, and cannot be at rest.

2. There was a Time, when Men dwelt in Huts, and had not a City.

3. Upon the Account of Heat (*æbus*) and even too much Labour, they gave over the Battle.

Phrases.

1. He had lost his Faith and all, *Perdidisset fidem quoque.*

2. A

2. A little more and he had been killed, *Parum absuit quin interficeretur.*

A. S.

A S, before a Verb, or a Participle of the present Tense having the Sign of a Verb Passive before it, is made,

First by a Participle.

1. *As he was flying,* he looked down upon the Fields.

Or 2d, by a Verb, with *dum, cum, or ut.*

1. *As I was standing* before the Door, a certain Person came to me, and told me good news.

2. *As I was folding* (*complicarem*) my Letter the Carrier came.

3. *As they were sitting* on a green Bank of Grass, they heard the Nightingale.

And 3d, sometimes by the Preposition in, with a Substantive in the Ablative Case; or inter with an Accusative.

1. *Just as I was going away* (*discessu*.) I received a Letter from you.

2. He studies *as he is going* (*in*) a Journey.

3. I dictated these Things to my Brother, *as we were at* (*inter*) Supper.

RULE 2. *As, before to and-for, is made by ad, quod ad, quod attinet ad, &c.*

1. I will do that which, *as to* Severity, shall be more mild; and, *as to* the common Safety, more profitable.

B

2. *As*

2. *As* for my Brother, if he be punished for Idleness, it would not grieve me.

RULE 3. *As*, in the latter Clause of a Sentence, answering to *such*, or *such a one* in the former, is rendered by *qui*, *qualis*.

1. Nor are we *such* (ii.) *as* even our Enemies can find Fault with.

2. Shew (*præbe*) yourself at this Time *such a one*, *as* you have already (*jam*) shewn yourself before.

RULE 4. *As*, in the Body of a Sentence, is often put for which, i. e. which Thing, and is made by *quod*, or *id quod*.

1. I always did *as* my Father persuaded me.

2. We cannot play to-morrow, *as* you know, because it is Sunday.

RULE 5. *As*, is sometimes put for in this regard, or respect, and is made by *ut*, or *quâ*.

1. He punished Men, not *as* a Tyrant, but *as* a Judge, and therefore according to the Nature (*pro modo*) of the Crime.

2. He is not valued *as* he is the Son of such a Man, but *as* he is a Man.

RULE 6. *As*, when it is repeated, with an Adjective betwixt it, often signifies though, and is rendered by *quâmlibet*, or *quâmvīs*.

1. I care not a Pin for you, *as* rich *as* you are, if you are not a good Man.

2. It

2. It is not hard for me to name (*nominativum proferre*) the Boys, as many as they are.

If an Adverb comes between, As is made by quam, and the Superlative Degree of the Adverb.

1. I have explained this Matter, as briefly as I could.

RULE 7. *If soon comes before As, it is rendered variously by simul ac, simul ut, statim atque, ut primum, ut, &c.*

1. In the Morning, as soon as they rose, they sacrificed according to Law.

2. The French at Niagara, as soon as they saw our Standards, opened their Gates.

3. As soon as he understood his Danger, he fled into France.

4. As soon as we were informed of your Distress, we sent Assistance.

5. As soon as Antony returned into Italy, every one thought Atticus in Danger, because he was a Friend to Cicero and Brutus.

RULE 8. *If well comes between As, it must not be said, ut bene ut; nor in most cases tam bene quam, but æque ac, æque quam, pariter ac, non secus ac, haud aliter ac, perinde atque, &c.*

1. What so great Profit is there in Prosperity, unless you had some one to (*qui*) rejoice in it as well as yourself.

2. Owls can see as well by Night as by Day.

3. Men *as well as* Boys are sometimes weary of Labour and desirous of Rest.

4. Wise Men *as well as* Fools are sometimes mistaken.

5. All Men sooner or later die; the Rich *as well as* the Poor, and the Wise *as well as* the Ignorant and Foolish.

But in the following Examples for as well as, you may properly use, tam bene quam; tam docte quam; tam pulchre quam; or only tam, quam.

1. I can speak Latin *as well as* you.
2. My Brother writes *as well as* you.
3. Who can paint *as well as* Hogarth?
4. Man is *as much* (tam) born to Calamity, as the Sparks naturally fly upwards.

Phrases.

1. He thinks no one can do so well as himself, *Nil, nisi ipse facit rectum putat.*
2. Not so much as this, *Ne hoc quidem.*

A T.

AT, relating to Rate or Value, is made by the Ablative of the Word expressing that Rate or Value.

1. He lives *at* a profuse Rate, (*sumptibus.*)
2. He sold the same Corn twice, not *at* one, but *at* two Prices.

RULE 2. *At,* before the common Name of a Place,

Place, as, at School, &c. is rendered, not by ad or apud, but by in with an Ablative Case.

1. We have been *at* School an Hour, and ye^t have not said our Lesson.

2. There is always a Monitor *at* Church, who takes Notice of the boys that play there.

RULE 3. *If Home or House follow At, or the Name of a Place, of the first or second Declension, in must not be used, but the Noun must be in the Genitive Case; or if it be of the third Declension, or wanting the Singular Number, in the Ablative.*

1. If I always live *at Home*, I shall never be a good Scholar.

2. A Boy may learn those Things *at his own House* which are taught (*præcipiantur*) him; but at School he learns those Things which are taught others.

3. What shall I do *at Rome*? I have long dwelt *at London*, and there I desire to stay.

4. *Sextus* staid *at Carthage*, with only one Legion.

5. Oracles are not given (*redduntur*) *at Delphos*.

RULE 4. *At, is likewise used with the Preposition in, when it signifies in or near, in the following or like Examples.*

1. His Speech pleased me *at* the very Beginning.

2. My Consulship is now *at* an end.

But when *At* signifies the Cause or Manner, or comes before the Words *Will*, *Pleasure*, or the like, such Words are put in the Ablative Case without a Preposition.

1. I loved him *at* the first Sight.
2. Mercury came *at* the Command of *Jove*.
3. All Things are ordered *at* the Will and Pleasure (*nutu et arbitrio*) of God.

RULE 5. *At*, is sometimes rendered by *ante* or *pro*, and sometimes by *ex*.

1. My Brother passed by me, as I stood *at* the Gate.
2. All that were *at* the Door (*foribus*) the Angels struck with Blindness, (*or* blinded.)
3. I am sorry for his Death, for he loved me *at* his Heart, (*animo*)

Phrases.

1. Do you take him at his word; *Credis huic quod dicat.*
2. They are at odds, *Inter se diffident.* — I will begin at *Romulus*, *Incipiam à Romulo.*

AWAY.

AWAY, having no Verb before it, is sometimes put for the Verb that is understood, and must be expressed in Latin.

1. I will away (*i. e.* go) hence as fast as I can; for I cannot away with (*i. e.* bear) this Air (*calum.*)
2. Away with these Popperies and Frauds, (*i. e.* let them be driven away.)

Phrases.

Phrases.

1. Away! there is no danger, *Vah! nihil est periculi.*

2. Away with you, *Apage te.*

B E F O R E.

BEFORE, frequently requires, that, quam, to be joined to it, though it be not expressed in English.

1. Every Boy would fain be (*desires to be*) a Scholar, but *before* he be, he must study diligently.

2. The tallest Oak was once an Acorn *before* it became a Tree.

3. He sent for me, the Day *before* he died.

RULE 2. Before, is sometimes rendered by quumnon, or nondum quum.

1. I was brought forth, says Wisdom, *before* there were Deepes, *before* there were Springs of Water.

2. He had committed the Fact, *before* you had interposed your Authority.

Phrases.

1. He stands before the Senate, *Stat in conspectu Senatûs.*

2. A little before his death, *Sub exitu quidem vitæ.*

B E H I N D.

BEHIND, importing somewhat to remain, to be heard or done, is made by porro the Adjective reliquus, or the Verb superflum.

1. Is

1. Is there any thing yet *behind*.
2. Is there any more mischief *behind*.
3. Tell me if there be any thing more *behind* to be done.

Phrases.

1. He railed at me behind my back, *Me absente malè loquitur.*
2. They are behind hand in the World, *Ad inopiam redacti sunt.*

B E I N G.

BEING, sometimes signifies Presence, or Present, and is made by præsentia, and præsens.

1. Let not my *being here* hinder you; though I know, I do little good *by being here.*

RULE 2. Being, before the English of an Infinitive Mood, is a Sign that the Word following is to be made by a Participle in *rus*.

1. *Being to plead* a Cause, think with yourself what will best become you to say.

RULE 3. Being, with a Participle of the Preter-Tense, after a Verb importing Let or Hindrance, is made by the Infinitive Passive, or the Subjunctive Mood with *ne*.

1. Winter kept (*prohibuit*) the Thing from being done.
2. You could, and you ought to have hindered him *from being hurt.*

RULE 4.

RULE 4. Being, with near before it, is made by *parum-quin*.

1. In that Battle *Cæsar* was near (*parum absuit quin*) being killed,

RULE 5. Being, with far from before it, is made by *ut*.

1. Death is so far from (*tantum abest*) being an Evil, that it is the greatest Good to good Men.

RULE 6. Being, with as before it, is rendered by *cum* or *quippe qui*.

1. The King honours him, as being a Person, (*is fit*) in whose Fidelity and Prudence he can confide.

2. He lived well (*lause*) yet frugally; as being one who very seldom came into the City.

RULE 7. Being, is frequently a Sign of Opposition only between Nouns, and not rendered into Latin.

1. My Mother being a Woman, loved me her Son.

It is also the Sign of the Ablative Case.

1. Gaul being quiet *Cæsar* went into Italy.

Phrases.

1. It is in being, *Est in rerum naturâ.*
2. In him we live, move and have our Being, *In ipso vivimus, movemur. et sumus.*
3. There is no being any longer here, *Hic maneri diutius non potest.*

B E S I D E.

BESIDE, *when put for but, save, or except, is made by præter, præterquam, (See But, Rule 3.) If it signifies more than, or over and above, by porro, præterea.*

1. Nobody thinks so *beside* yourself.
2. They all ran away, *except* the Commander and a few *beside*.

RULE 2. Besides, is sometimes rendered in Latin by Alius, with an Ablative Case.

1. If any one *beside* Plato had said this, I should not have believed him.

Phrases.

1. They are *beside* the business, *Ang discidunt.*
2. He is *beside* himself, *Demens est.*

B E Y O N D.

BEYOND, *followed by what, elegantly takes quàm after ultra.*

1. The Beginning of his Speech was lengthened *beyond* what was sufficient.
2. We have indulged ourselves *beyond* what we ought.

Phrases.

1. Let not a Cöbler go *beyond* his Last, *Ne futor ultra crepidam.*
2. They go *beyond* all others in Valour, *Virtute omnibus præstant.*

B O T H.

B O T H.

B O T H, followed by *and* is made by turn, vel, &c.

1. He travelled *both* in time of Peace and War.
2. He attends much *both* upon Honour and upon Danger.

Phrases.

1. Do that which shall be for the good of both,
In commune consula.
2. He had great enemies on both sides, *Utrobique magnos inimicos habebat.*

B U T.

B U T, with *for*, is sometimes elegantly made by *absque*.

1. But for you (if I had been without you) I should not live to the setting Sun.

RULE 2. But, when it may be turned into *who not*, *which not*, or *follows* I cannot, I doubt not, is rendered by *quin*.

1. As there is no Horse *but* sometimes stumbles; so there is no Man *but* sometimes sinneth.
2. There is no Day almost *but* he comes (*venit*) to my House.
3. I cannot *but* exclaim, when I see so much Wickedness.
4. I cannot think *but that* these Things are true which you say.
5. Let me hear you; I doubt not *but* you can say your Lesson.

6. No

6. No one doubted *but* he would be restored to his Kingdom.

RULE 3. But, *when it may be turned into except, or besides, is to be made by nisi, præter, or præter-quam.*

1. There is none *but* a Fool, who will refuse Money when it is offered him; unless it be to do a bad thing.

2. I desire nothing *but* to live in that poor Condition in which God hath placed me.

3. No Creature *but* the Crocodile moves the upper Jaw when he eats.

4. He was condemned by all *but* one Voice.

5. I have brought all my Books with me, *but* Horace.

6. No-body said so *but* Cicero.

RULE 4. But, *when it can be turned into only, is rendered by tantum, solum, modò.*

1. Do *but* touch a peevish Boy, and he will quarrel with you.

2. They disagree *but* about one Thing.

3. Thou hast *but* the Name of Virtue in thy Mouth, what it is, thou knowest not.

4. Be *but* ruled by me, and there is no Danger.

RULE 5. But, *when it follows none, or nothing, is often made by quàm; or the Adjective solus.*

1. He was used to eat out of Silver Dishes, *but* the old Sybil persuaded him to use *nons* (*non aliis*) *but* earthen Platters.

2. She

2. She does *nothing* (*nihil aliud*) but grieve.

3. They are forced to live on *nothing* but (*solo*.)
Honey.

Note, In other Significations But may be rendered by *sed*, *at*, *verò*, *autem*; and always remembered not to make *autem* or *verò* the first Word in the Sentence.

Phrases.

1. He came but yesterday, *Heri primum venit*.

2. It happens to none but a wise Man, *Soli hoc contingit sapienti*.

B Y.

BY, is generally made by *per*, but not always, as in the following Rules.

RULE I. By, when it may be changed into *nigh*, or *near*, is made by *juxta*, *prope*, *propter*, *ad*, *apud*, *secundum*.

1. When my Father gave those Orders, I stood by him.

2. I should be glad, if you would not only live by me, but with me.

3. In the Evening I sate down by the River's Side, (*æquæ rivum*)

4. My Father has a Garden by the *Thames*.

5. The Master came into School, and ordered me to sit by him.

6. He received a Wound in the Head just by the Ear.

C

RULE

RULE 2. By, before the English of the Participle of the Present Tense, is made by the Gerund in do, either with, or without the Preposition e, or ex.

1. By eating much, and drinking often, Men are apt to contract Diseases.
2. By rising betimes in the Morning, Boys become strong, and more apt to Study.
3. It is a difficult Thing to make Verses, but Boys by often trying, learn to make them readily.
4. Cæsar got great Glory by giving.
5. He acquired a great name by travelling (eundo.)

RULE 3. By, signifying from, of, or out of, is made by a or ab, e or ex, and de.

1. He would have me believe, that you are in Danger (*tibi instat periculum*) by them.
2. Men will form a Judgment of your Doing, not by your Intention (*consilia*) but by the Event.
3. Those Sports are not agreeable to your Mind; I make this Conjecture by my own.

RULE 4. By, also after a Verb Passive, is made by a, or ab.

1. They do not know that these Things are taught (*præcepta*) by the Philosophers.
2. The Kings of England are usually crowned by the Archbishop.

RULE 5. By, is sometimes rendered by ante, and penes.

1. Cæsar

1. *Cæsar* was ordered to disband his Army, by the fifth (*nonas*) of *January*.

2. Say not to thy Neighbour, go, and come again, to-morrow I will give, when thou hast it by thee.

Phrases.

1. Be ruled by me, *Me audi.*

2. Do as you would be done by, *Quod tibi fieri non vis, id alteri ne feceris.*

3. He is hard by, *Præsto est.*—He says it by heart, *Memoriter memorat.*

E L S E.

E L S E, put for other, is made by *alius*.

1. No Man *else* would have done this.

2. What Punishment do they deserve *else*, but Death?

RULE 2. *Else*, when it signifies more, is rendered by *præterea* and *amplius*.

1. I was afraid of him, and no-body *else*.

2. Do you ask what *else* may be gained by Learning? Glory.

Phrases.

1. I will get me somewhere *else*, *Alio me conferam.*

2. Where you any where *else*, *Tu si alicubi fueris.*

E V E N.

E V E N. with *as* or *so*, is made by *sicut*, *quemadmodum*, &c.

1. My Nephew respects and loves me, *even as* a Parent.

2. Let every one be so affected (*animatus*) towards (*in*) a Friend, *even as* towards himself.

RULE 2. *Even, is often put for also, not only, but also, and is made by et, etiam, vel, omnino, &c.*

1 *Even* the Romans have their Hannibal.

2. Let *even* the least Suspicion of Avarice be driven from you.

3. To hear *even* of the greatness of her Spears was enough to terrify the Soldiers.

4. May Force, and Wrong, and *even* every Obstacle, (*omnino omne quod obfuturum est*) be removed.

Phrases.

1. To play at even or odd, *Par impar ludere.*

2. He makes even at the Year's end, *In diem vivit.*

E V E R.

EVER, *signifying any, is made by ecquis, ecquisnam, with a Subjunctive Mood.*

1. I will see whether there be *ever* a Ship come in, (*advenerit*)

2. It is a doubt, whether *ever* an Addition can be made to that which you call the chiefest Good.

RULE 2. *Ever, when a Question is asked, is made by num quando.*

1. Does the Fear of Death *ever* disturb you? no more than the Day of my Nativity.

RULE

RULE 3. *Ever, coming after as repeated, with an Adjective or Adverb between, and having some English of the Verb possum following it, is rendered by the Superlative of that Adjective or Adverb, with quam or ut.*

1. He came to London with *as* great Marches *as ever* he could.

2. Birds build their Nests, and line them *as* delicately (*mollissime*) *as ever* they can.

3. He addressees (*appellat*) the Man, *as* kindly *as ever* he is able.

RULE 4. *Ever so, (or as we are used to say never so,) rich, wise, little, great, &c. is made by the Superlative Degree of the Adjective or Adverb following, with quamvis, licet, etiam-si; or quantumvis, tantillum, si maximè, &c.*

1. There is no Man, be he *ever so* wise, but he sometimes errith.

2. There is no Man be he *ever so* strong, but will be tired with long Labour, if he does not rest sometimes.

3. A Physician, be he *ever so* skilful, cannot cure all Diseases.

4. A Master, though he is *ever so* diligent, cannot make all his Scholars learned.

5. All Things of short continuance (*brevia*) ought to be tolerable, be they *ever so* great.

6. Be you *ever so* excellent (*excel as much as you will, quantumvis licet*) in Learning, unless you are a good Man, your Learning is vain.

7. If a Man does *ever so* little amiss, he cannot

not escape the Eye of God, if he would ever so fain, (*cupiat*.)

Phrases.

1. Now more than ever, *Nunc quam maxime*.
2. Did you ever perceive, *Nuncubi sensisti*.

Every, is often expressed by *singulus*, (in the Plural Number) and is sometimes omitted. See A, An, Rule 2.

1. *Cæsar* set a Legate (*singulos*) over every (*singulis*) Legion.
2. Every Year, one or more Boys go from Eton to Cambridge.
3. *Jacob* and his Sons went into Egypt with every Man his Family.
4. He changes his wavering Mind every Hour, (*in horas*.)

Phrases.

1. To every thing there is a Season, *Sua cuique rei tempestivitas est*.
2. Every Man has his particular Pleasure, *Alia oblectant alios*.

F A R.

SO far from, with a Verbal in ing, being answered by that in a following Clause, is made by *ita non*, *adeo non*, *non modo non*, *tantum abest*, and that by *ut*, *verum etiam*, or *sed etiam*.

1. You are so far from loving me, that you do all you can to injure me.
2. He was so far from offering Violence (*violavit*)

lavist) himself, *that* he would not suffer any one else to do it.

3. *So far* is my Grief from being lessened, *that* it is increased.

4. *We are so far* from being unwilling (*ut nolimus*) that any one should write against us, that there is nothing we wish for more.

RULE 2. As far as, or so far as, is made by *quod, or quantum*.

1. *As far as* can be foreseen by Conjecture, he will succeed in this Expedition.

2. *So far as* I hear, you are a happy Man.

RULE 3. So far, before that, is made by *eo alone, or with usque*.

1. Things are gone (*reductæ*) *so far*, that it is impossible to prevent the Marriage.

2. I am *so far* enfeebled (*enervatus*) by this Sickness, that I cannot walk.

Phrases.

1. He was far short of him, *Ab eo plurimum absit*.

2. Far fetcht and dear bought, *Quod rarum est, idem est carum*.

F O R.

F O R, is sometimes put for as, to be, &c. and is made by *in or ad* with an *Accusative Case*.

1. He gave the enemies Cattle, *for* a Booty to the Soldiers.

2. Hostages

2. Hostages were desired *for* a Pledge of their Faithfulness.

3. All Things are created *for* the use of Men.

RULE 2. *For, before a Participle in ing, and signifying because that, is made by quod and the Verb put in the Subjunctive Mood.*

1. He was a little (*leviter*) angry with me, *for* defending myself.

RULE 3. *For, is sometimes elegantly rendered by qui with a Subjunctive Mood.*

1. Let him be punished with Death, *for* violating the Covenant of God.

2. The *Belgæ* were blamed justly *for* having surrendered themselves to the People of *Rome*.

3. Is he not with reason called *Jacob*, *for* now he hath supplanted me twice.

RULE 4. *For, is sometimes made by a and de.*

1. They were praise-worthy, who at that Time stood *for* the King.

2. He helped them, when they were greatly distressed, (*maximè laborabant*) *for* Corn. (*de re frumentaria.*)

3. He gained great Honour *for* beating (*de superatâ*) the *French Fleet*.

RULE 5. *For, before a Casual Word having an Infinitive Mood after it, is included in the Latin of the Accusative Case.*

1. It was a most shameful Thing for me not to remember, what has been so often told me.

Phrases.

1. I am paid for my folly, *Præmium ob stultitiam fero.*

2. If it were for our profit, *Si ex usu esset nostro.*

3. I dare not for my life, *Præ vitæ metu non ausim.*

FROM.

FROM, after a Verb of hindering, may be made by an Infinitive Mood; or by *ne* and a Subjunctive Mood; If before a Participle of the present Tense, it is made by a Gerund in *do* with a *or ex*.

1. The Winds hinder the Bees from carrying their Food (*papula*) home.

2. Why do you keep (*prohibes*) me from using my own.

3. Idle boys are soon discouraged from learning.

Phrases.

1. To deliver from hand to mouth, *Per manus alteri tradere.*

2. To put off from day to day, *Diem de die differre.*

HENCE.

HENCE, signifying Place is made by *hinc*, coming after words of Time, is made by *ad* or *post*.

1. He carried him away *hence*.

2. It

2. It matters not if they come to morrow, or two months *hence*.

Phrases.

1. Not many days hence, *Non post multos dies*.

2. Hence it comes to pass, *Ex hoc evenit*.

HOW.

HOW, before a Word of Magnitude or Multitude, is sometimes made by *quàm*; but is often varied by *quantus*, *quantum*, *quot*.

1. Few Men understand *how* great a Revenue (*vestigal*) Parsimony is.

2. It cannot be said, *how* greatly I fear to offend my Father.

3. It is incredible, *how* many Things I have suffered in this Voyage.

4. Alas! from *how* great Hope have I fallen!

5. It is incredible, *how* much the King of Prussia encourageth his Captains and Soldiers by his Presence.

6. *How* old are you! (i. e. *how* many Years have you been born.)—I can scarce tell you *how* many ways these Words may be changed.

RULE 2. *How*, is sometimes rendered by *ut*, and when joined with *soever* by *ut ut*.

1. The Prophet Daniel tells us, *how* the Babylonians expelled Nebuchadnezzar, from the Society of Men.

2. *How*

2. *How* firm and solid *seem* our Bodies now seem, they were made out of the Earth, and must be crumbled into Dust again.

RULE 3. *How, with a Verb relating to the means or manner of doing is made by quomodo, quí, quopacto, uti, &c.*

1. I wish you to study *how* to make me a Library.

2. He could not tell *how* to give up his account.

RULE 4. *How before a Particle of Time, (long, quick, &c.) is made by quem, also by quoad, quousque, &c.*

1. *How* long is it since you came from home.

2. *How* long Cataline wilt thou abuse our Patience.

Phrases.

1. How great a fire a little matter kindleth,
Quantulus ignis quantam materiam incendit.

2. How know you that? *Unde id scis.*

I F.

I F not, or but if not, are made by *sin minus, sin aliter, sin fecus.*

1. They intended to take the Town, if they could; *if not*, to lay waste the whole Country.

2. If you perform your Task, well, (*optime*) *but if not*, you know what will follow.

3. If you study with a willing Mind, all Things will be more easy; *but if not*, even the least will seem an hard (*magnum*) Task.

4. If

4. If you are good I shall commend you; *but if not*, you cannot expect it.

RULE 2. If not, is sometimes varied by *ni*, nisi, with a Subjunctive Mood.

1. If I did not think the greatest Part of you knew the Story, I would tell it you.

2. I could not have believed it, *if I had not known* (*notam haberem*) the Moderation of your Mind.

Phrases.

1. They looked as if they had run away, *Fugæ speciem præbuerant*.

2. He made as if he was mad, *Fuere se simulavit*.

I N.

I N, is rendered (*not by in alone, but*) variously by *a, ad, apud, de, inter, intra, per, secundum, &c.*

1. He set upon the Enemy so courageously *in* the Flank, (*a latere*) that he soon routed them.

2. He died *in* his Country Seat, (*ad villam*.)

3. He told me this *in* (*apud*) the Market.

4. *In* (*apud*) *Plato*, we read many excellent Things.

5. Thieves rise *in* the Night that they may rob their Neighbours.

6. *In* so many years scarce one Man was found who understood *Greek*, (the *Greek Letters*)

7. They never came into (*subierunt*) a House *in* fourteen Years.

8. The Snow freezeth *in* (*inter*) the falling.

9. *Jesus*

9. *Jesus* spoke unto the Multitude in (*per*) *Parables*.

10. His *Effigy* was carried about the Streets in scorn, and at last flung into the fire.

11. *Joseph* being warned by an Oracle in a Dream (*secundum visum*) went into the Land of *Galilee*.

Phrases.

1. It is in your power, *Te pones (in tua manu) est*.

2. He is not well in his wits, *Non apud se est*.

I T.

I T, after a Verb or Preposition, is made by *id*, *hoc*, &c.

1. I did easily discern it.

2. I do not speak it because you are present.

Phrases.

1. Let him look to it, *Id se viderit*.

2. It is not long of me, *Non est ista mea culpa*.

3. It is as I could wish, *Voto res convenit*.

L A S T

L A S T, having reference to place or order, is made by *novissimus*, *extremus*, *ultimus*, &c. or by Adverbs derived from these Adjectives.

1. To compare the last with the first.

2. He whom I named last was my Cousin.

Phrases.

1. The last save one, *Proximus à postremo*.

D

2. Let

1. Let not the Cobler go beyond his Last, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*

L E S S.

L E S S, with an *Adjective*, or no, nothing, never, &c. is made by minus; and sometimes Less, is part of the signification of a *Verb*.

1. Who is *less* ridiculous than he.
2. Many things I *made less*, (*minui.*)

Phrases.

1. The less Fear, the less Danger, *Minus timor, minus periculi.*
2. Less than it ought, *Citra quàm debuit.*

L E T.

L E T, coming before an other *Verb*, without any Sign of a *Verb* before itself, is generally the Sign of the *Imperative Mood*; or, of the *Present Tense Subjunctive Mood*, if the *Verb* be of the first Person.

1. Let them go Home, if they will; since they have done their Task.
2. Let them have regard to Piety, if they expect to prosper.
3. Let me not (*ne*) live, if I do not love you greatly.
4. Let me die, if I do not hate such Doings.

Phrases.

1. Let me alone, *Fer me.*
2. I will let you know, *Te certiozem faciam.*

L I K E.

L I K E.

L I K E, is sometimes rendered by probable, credible, &c.

1. It is not *like* he should conquer, when his Enemies are so powerful.
2. It is *very like* he will ask, what I have been doing.

RULE 2. *Like*, is sometimes rendered by in, modum, modo, more, ritu, &c.

1. He repeats the same Thing again and again, *like* a Cuckoo.
2. The End of Wine stings *like* a Viper.
3. They that trust in Riches shall fall, but the just shall flourish *like* Branches in Spring Time.
4. The wicked vanish *like* a Storm, that passeth away ; but Righteousness remaineth for ever.

RULE 3. *Like*, is sometimes rendered by ceu, quasi, ut, velut, &c.

1. Man, born of a Woman, is cut down *like* a Flower, he fleeth *like* a Shadow, and continueth not.
2. He crieth *like* a Child, (i. e. Tears fell from him as from a Child)
3. Live *like* us, (as we do,) and you will be as happy.
5. Sometimes he ran, *like* one pursued by Enemies, and sometimes he marched *like* one that followed a corps.

Phrases.

1. You have done like yourself, *Te dignum fecisti.*

2. As you like yourself, *Arbitratu tuo.*

LITTLE.

LITTLE, before an Adjective of the Positive Degree, or a Verb, is made by aliquantum, nonnihil, paulum, &c.

1. I believe you are a little timorous.

2. These Things are a little troublesome to me.

3. Though they may a little quarrel.

RULE 2. Little, before the Comparative Degree, is made by aliquanto, paulo.

1. A little more than they were able to bear.

2. Not a little wiser.

Phrases.

1. He is a little too much given to the World, *Aliquantum ad rem est avidior.*

2. He lived a little after their time, *Recent ab illorum ætate fuit.*

LONG.

LONG, in English, after all, is an Expletive included in the Latin, omnis, totus.

1. Lucilius says that Crassus laughed but once (semel) all his Life long, (in all his life.)

2. I have not seen my Brother all the Day long, (the whole Day.)

Phrases.

Phrases.

1. This is the long and the short of it, *Cujus summa est.*
2. It will not be long ere—*Prope adest, cum.*

M A N.

MAN, referring to Age, or Sex, or by way of Eminence, is made by *vir*, or otherwise by *homo*, or *mortalis*.

1. When I became a *Man*, I put away (*abolevi*) childish Things.
2. Neither did the *Roman Women* swear by *Hercules*, nor the *Men* by *Castor*.
3. If we would shew ourselves (*esse*) *Men*, let us now take Arms to serve our Country.
4. *Man* is a rational Animal.
5. So behave that all *Men* may see your good Deeds.

RULE 2. *Man*, referring to the servile Condition of any Person, is made by *Servus*, or *Famulus*.

1. *Quintus Crotus's Man* was made free, (i. e. Liberty was given to —)
2. My Father sent his *Foot-Man*, (*servum a pedibus*) to London.
3. Masters ought not always to use (*adhibere*) Severity towards their *Men*.

RULE 3. *Man*, put Indefinitely, without respect to Age, Sex, or Quality, is made by *quis*; and if any be joined with it, it is also made by

D 3

quis,

quis, or some Compound of it, as *ecquis*, *quisnam*, *aliquis*; or by *ullus*.

1. A Man may ask, why you don't go to School To-day.
2. Do not injure any Man, (*cui*) for the very Grasshoppers will chirp in the Fields.
3. Is any Man alive (*i. e.* lives there any Man) more fortunate than I this Day?
4. Can any Man that fears Poverty and Disgrace, be happy.
5. If any Man shall ask for (*requirit*) me; he will find me in the Fields.
6. Is there any Man who can run so swiftly.

Note, As ullus is never used affirmatively; so ecquis, ecquisnam, &c. are used only interrogatively and subjunctively, but neither affirmatively, or negatively.

Note also, Man, in this Sense, is often elegantly made by the second Person of the Verb, instead of the Third.

1. The Fish swim here in such Plenty, that a Man may sometimes take them with his Hand.

RULE 4. *The Man, after certain Adjectives, as good, wise, &c. be expressed in English, it may be omitted in Latin.*

1. He hurts good Men, who spares bad Men.
2. A Word is enough to a wise Man.

Phrases.

Phrases.

1. He hath played the Man, *Virum egit*.—It is done like a Man, *Viriliter fit*.

2. A Man or a Mouse, *Rex aut asinus*.—He lives like a Man, *Humaniter vivit*.—I am a gone Man, *Nullus sum*.

M O R E.

MORE, besides its being used as a Sign of the Comparative Degree to Much is sometimes used with a Verb to signify hereafter, and is made by *posthac*, *postea*, *deinceps*.

1. We will be found Fault with *no more*, (i. e. we will not hereafter be accused.)

2. Noah waited seven Days, and then sent the Dove out of the Ark, but she never *more* returned to him.

3. He that goes down to the Grave, shall *no more* return to (*repetet*) his House; neither shall his Place know him *any more*.

RULE 2. More, is often used for farther, beyond, besides, and is made by *amplius*, *ultra*, *præterea*.

1. I say *no more* (i. e. nothing farther,) but I wonder at your Folly.

2. That Oration was written most elegantly, so as nothing can be *more*, (i. e. beyond.)

3. He said there was one and *no more* (i. e. nobody besides) concerned with him, (*facti participem*.)

RULE 4. More, sometimes signifies except, and is made by *nisi*.

1. They

1. They never conferred about this Matter, *more than two and two, (nisi bini.)*
2. No Treaty was granted for more *(nisi pro)* than four Towns.

Phrases.

1. This is more than I looked for, *Præter spem est.*
2. More than once or twice, *Sæpius et iterum.*
3. A little more and he had been killed, *Parum absuit quin occideretur.*
4. It is more than you know, *Clam te est.*

M O S T,

MOST, is not only a Sign of the Superlative Degree of Much, but being joined with a Substantive is made by *plerique*; and when joined with a Verb by *maximè*, *plurimum*.

1. In most things the mean, (i. e. Mediocrity) is best.
2. It behoves us chiefly to help him, who most wants Help.
3. As to Liberality, our first Duty is, to give most to him, by whom we are most loved.
4. He studied Greek the most of any (*omnium*) his School-fellows.

Phrases.

1. At the most, *Ad summum.*
2. He marvelled most at this, *Hoc præcipue miratus est.*

M U C H.

MUCH, without a Substantive, and relating to Price, Value, or Concernment, is rendered

rendered into Latin by tanti, quanti, hujus, plurimi, &c.

1. Priamus was hardly worth so much.

2. Money is every where much esteemed.

RULE 2. Much, if it have how before it is made by quanto, or quo; If so, it is rendered by hoc, eo, tanto.

1. By how much the more difficult it is, by so much the more excellent it be.

2. You are by so much the worst Poet of all, by how much you are the best Patron of all.

Phrases.

1. Much good may it do you, Tibi profit.

2. He is as much like him as I am, Tam consimilis est, atque ego.

3. If she be never so much of kin, Si cognata est maxime.

4. He is much in debt, Ex ære alieno laborat.

5. As much as lies in my power, Quantum in me erit.

M U S T.

M U S T, when it refers to Necessity, is made by necesse est; when to Need, by opus est; when to Duty, by oportet. — And generally, or in all Senses, by a Gerund in dum with est.

1. There must be a stronger Defence (præsidio) to that Province.

2. A Boy must not only learn, but unlearn many Things.

3. A

3. He *must* be a Man of great Skill, who can cure such a Disease.

4. He that fears not God, *must* be called an impious Man.

5. We *must* carefully turn away (*declinandum*) from those Things, which are not just and lawful.

Phrases.

1. It *must* needs be so, *Fieri aliter non potest.*

2. What *must* be done, *Quid futurum est.*

N E V E R, (See E V E R.)

N E V E R, when it signifies no or not, is made by *nullus*; or by *unus* or *ullus* with a Negative.

1. There is *never* a Day almost but he comes to our House.

2. In that Engagement *never* a Ship was lost.

3. When he was examined, he was so stubborn that *never* a Word fell from him. (*ei exciderit.*)

RULE 2. Never, when it is followed by the before a Comparative Degree, is made by *nihil*.

1. Though the Master sent for him he came *never the sooner* for that.

2. He is *never the more* within for my order.

Phrases.

1. Now or never, *Nullum erit tempus hoc amisso.*

2. Never at all, *Ad Græcas calendas.*

3. You will be never the better, *Nihil promove-
ris.*

4. If

4. If he misses his aim never so little, *Si minimum aberrat.*

N O.

N O, is frequently an Interrogative made by *ne* or *non*, and in a Negative Sense frequently by *minime*.

1. I ask whether he could look for his part, or *no*?
2. Would you have them go then? *No*.

Phrases.

1. See thou tell no Man, *Vide ne cui dicas.*
2. He is in no fault, *Omni culpa vacat.*

N O T.

N O T, after Words importing caution, warning, intreating, is rendered by *ne* with a Subjunctive Mood.

1. When you walk in the Dark, take heed you stumble *not*.
2. We must beware *that* the Punishment be *not* greater than the Fault.
3. I desire you *not* to ask (*queras*) that of me, for I will not tell you.
4. He advised his Friend *not* to give an answer (*responderet*)

RULE 2. Not, when it be an Interrogative, is made by *non*, *nonne*, *annon*.

1. Ought I *not* to have known of it before?
2. Did he *not* say it would so come to pass?

Phrases.

Phrases:

1. You need not fear, *Nil est quod timeas.*—
Not so oft as I used, *Rariùs quàm solebam.*
2. Not as it was before, *Contra aliqù ante fa-*
erat.—He takes it not very well, *Malè humane pa-*
titur.

O F.

O F, before a Participle of the Present Tense, ending in *ing*, and coming after a Substantive and certain Adjectives, is a Sign of a Gerund in *di*.

1. Grant me this one Thing, and I will make an End of speaking.
2. The Romans were desirous of going to War, (*bellandi.*)

RULE 2. *Of,* after a Verb Passive is made by the Preposition *a* or *ab*.

1. Good Men are always praised and honoured of those among whom they live.
2. Gold and Silver are desired of most Men rather than Learning and Virtue.
3. Homer is esteemed of all Men as the first of the Greek Poets.
4. Poor Men are generally despised of the Rich, but rich Men are honoured of one another.

In like manner after Verbs of desiring, asking, &c. of is made by *a*, *ab*, or with *e* or *ex*, and *de*; and also after Verbs of hearing, receiving, buying, &c.

1. Children

1. Children often desire of their Parents those Things that would be hurtful to them.

2. I desire this of thee, that you write to me as often as you can.

3. Ask of your Companion, whether you be a Thief.

4. I heard of many Countrymen, that there will be great Plenty of Corn this Year.

5. I would hardly receive a Favour of a Man, who would upbraid me with it afterwards.

6. I bought this Horse of my next Neighbour.

RULE 3. Of, after the Words become, say, speak, deserve well, or ill, or the like, is made by de.

1. What will become of those, who never think beforehand what they do.

2. Do well, and it is no great matter what People say of you.

3. They that speak evil of a good Man, hurt themselves not him.

4. If I have deserved ill of you, punish me; but if I have deserved well of all Men, why am I repaid with injuries.

RULE 4. Of, in these or the like Expressions, what kind of, what manner of, is made by qui, or qualis.

1. Tell me what kind of Man he is.

2. What manner of Man you ought to be, (effe) you know, as well as I.

RULE 5. Of, after Adjectives Expressing Joy, E Pride,

Pride; *Also* after *opus* or *usus* (*need*,) *dignus*, *ortus*, &c. is a Sign of the Ablative Case without a Preposition.

1. He is glad of the honour of your Company.
2. It was always said he was a Man worthy of Praise.

Phrases.

1. They are all of one opinion, *Idem omnes sentiunt.*
2. We were brought up together of little ones, *Unâ e pueris parvuli educati sumus.*
3. I cannot think of it, *Non occurrit mihi animo.*
4. He had one at home to learn of, *Domi habuit unde disceret.*
5. I am of that opinion, *Ego in ista sum sententia.*—At sixteen years of Age, *Annos natus sedecim.*
6. I will follow out of hand, *E vestigio subsequar.*—It is dear of a penny, *Asse carum est.*

O N, or U P O N, &c.

O N, or Upon, referring to Condition or Terms; or before a musical Instrument played upon; also of Food and Meat that is eaten, are included in the Ablative Case of such Word.

1. On this Condition I pardon you.
2. Nero is said to have played (*cecinisse*) excellently well on the Fiddle, [*fidibus.*]
3. Many brave Men are forced to live on begged Bread, now the War is over.

RULE 2. On or Upon, after certain Verbs are

are made (not only by super. but) by a or ab, ad; cum, de, e, or ex; in (with an Accusative or Ablative Case,) by per, sub; and often by the Ablative Case Absolute.

1. He enquired whether the Raven croaked on the left Hand, or on the right.

2. He was hemmed in on the right by Mountains, and on the left by the Rocks of the Sea.

3. On [ab] the West we have brave Captains, and a strong Army.

4. He came home on [ad] the Evening of that very Day.

5. All the Soldiers will be on our Side (i. e. with us) as soon as they shall see my Standard.

6. We entirely depend upon you in this Affair.

7. They were on every Side afflicted and forsaken.

8. He fell upon the Body of his noble Friend, (Acc.)

9. He sat upon a Horse, and had a Ring upon his Finger, (Abl.)

10. The King of Egypt marched into Syria with a great Army upon Pretence of Peace.

11. He expelled the rest from the City upon Pain of perpetual Servitude.

12. Upon bearing these Things [i. e. these Things being heard] they rejoiced greatly.

13. Anaxagoras upon the News of his Son's Death, [i. e. the Death of his Son being told him] replied, I knew I begat him mortal.

Phrases.

1. He fights on horseback, *Ex equo pugnât.*
2. You are trusted on neither side, *Neque in hac, neque in illâ parte fidem habes.*
3. Upon every occasion I commend them out of measure, *Ex omni occasione eos ultra modum laudo.*
4. Not but upon great necessity, *Nec unquam, nisi necessario.*
5. They speak it upon Oath, *Id jurati dicunt.*

O N E.

O N E, when joined with another, or other, is often made by *alius*, *alter*.

1. So, of the Virtues themselves, *one* Man chuses to excel in *one*, and another in another, [*in aliâ alius.*]
2. It was agreed, that Trade should be free, till *the one* Prince should denounce War against *the other*.

RULE 2. One another is sometimes made by *se*.

1. He so disposed the Soldiers that they might touch *one another*, (*inter se*) and fill up the whole Fortification.
2. They gave Hostages to *one another*.

RULE 3. One another, is sometimes made by *quis*, *quisque*.

1. The first Thing that Justice requires is, that no [*ut ne*] one should hurt another.
2. In many Cases it is hard to determine what *one Man* ought to make good [*præstare*] to another.

RULE

RULE 4. *One, is sometimes elegantly rendered by is with qui, or by qui alone.*

1. *Epicurus was one who placed his chief Good in Pleasure.*

2. *He was of slow Parts [ingenii] but yet one that [qui tamen] would hearken to good Counsel.*

Phrases.

1. *One good turn deserves another, Manus manum fricat.*

2. *One Man's meat is another Man's poison, Non omnes eadem mirantur amantque.*

3. *He makes one among the rest, In numero est.*

4. *One Thief accuses another, Clodius accusat matros.*

O R.

O *R, answering to whether, expressed or understood in a preceeding Sentence, is made by an, ne, five or seu.*

1. *It matters not whether I hold my tongue, or speak.*

2. *I know not whether I should congratulate you or fear you.*

RULE 3. *Or, answering to either, is made by aut or vel; and in some Sentences by ve, seu, five.*

1. *Either let him drink or be gone.*

2. *I demand, or if more proper, I desire you.*

3. *It is either your fault or ours.*

Phrases.

1. Neck or nothing, *Cæsar aut nullus.*
2. By some means or other, *Aliquo modo.*

O V E R.

OVER, denoting Dominion or Power is made by in with an Accusative Case.

1. The Father hath Power over his Children.

RULE 2. Over, with all, is made by in with an Ablative Case, or per with an Accusative Case.

1. So famous is he, that he is known all the World over.
2. The Thing is most notorious all London over.

RULE 3. Over, joined with an Adverb is sometimes rendered by the Superlative Degree.

1. These Things seem to me, to be spoken not over conscientiously, [*Constantissime.*]

Phrases.

1. He is over head and ears in love, *It amore est totus.*
2. Till his anger be over, *Dum deservescat ira.*
3. He did carry himself over gallantly, *Parum se splendide gessit.*
4. Over or under, *Plus minus.*

O U G H T.

OUGHT, is sometime used Substantively for any thing, and made by quid, aliquid, &c. also by res.

1. If

1. If thou remembreſt that thy Brother hath
ought againſt thee.

2. It would grieve me if I had ought to do with
him, (*Si mihi cum illo res eſſet.*)

Phraſes.

1. For ought I ſee, *Quantum ego perſpicio.*

2. Had I been ought but a Blockhead, *Ni eſſem
lapis.*

O U T.

O U T, ſignifying by reaſon of, is made by
propter.

1. Many have often ſought War out of a De-
ſire of Glory.

RULE 2. Out of ſignifying beyond the reach
of, is made by extra.

1. Both Armies [*utroque acie*] were out of
Danger, becauſe they were out of the Caſt of a
Spear,

RULE 3. Out of, is not only rendered by
and ex, but ſometimes by de, in, pro.

1. Theſe Verſes are tranſlated out of Greek.

2. He ſlew ſome of the King's Servants; and
wounded others, out of Malice, [*in invidiam.*] to
the King.

3. We are not ignorant, that you, out of your
Wiſdom, have conſidered all theſe Things before.

Phraſes.

1. They are out of meaſure angry, *Illis ira
ſupra modum eſt.*

2. Like

2. Like a Man out of breath, *Anbelanti similis.*
3. I am quite out of love with myself, *Ego totus displiceo mihi.*
4. I am almost out of my wits, *Vix sum animi Compos.*—Speak out, *Dic clarè.*

S E L F.

S E L F, having my, him, your, or the like Pronouns coming before it, is made by *ipse*, or met added to the Latin Pronoun.

1. I myself paid the Money to him.
2. She herself went into a far Country.
3. I was with him the self same day that he died.

Phrases.

1. He lives like himself, *Pro dignitate vivit.*
2. It is all along of yourself, *Tibi omne est extendendum.*
3. He and I by ourselves, *Solus cum solo.*

S I N C E.

S I N C E, is sometimes made by jam with *ut* and an Indicative Mood; and sometimes by the Preposition *a* or *ab*.

1. It is now a Year since he suffered a Repulse.
2. This is the three and thirtieth Year since his Death.

RULE 2. Since, when joined with ever, is made by jam inde, or usque, with *a* or *ab*; and sometimes by post, with an Accusative Case.

1. That House has been famous ever since his Father and Ancestors [times.]
2. H

2. He has behaved well *ever since* he was a Youth.

3. *Ever since* (post) the building of [conditam] this City; so great Honour has been done [habitus est] to no one before me.

RULE 3. Since, *signifying* because, or seeing that, is made by cum, quando quandoquidem, quia, &c.

Since it is as you say, I am content.

2. Since you are an honest Man answer what I ask you.

RULE 4. Since, *signifying* a term of time, is made by quod, postquam, abhinc, &c.

1. It is a long time *since* you went into the Army.

2. It is three Months *since* my Father came.

Phrases.

1. It is not five Weeks since, *Nondum quinque hebdomadae intercesserunt.*

2. It is seven Years since he died, *Abhinc septem annos mortuus est.*

3. This is the third day since I heard it, *Tertius hic dies est quod audiui.*

4. Since the Death of my Father, *Ab interitu Patris.*

S O.

S O, without or with that, is often rendered by modo, dum, dummodo, si tamen, &c.

1. Some will undergo any Thing so they can but obtain what they desire.

2. So

2. So the Things be the same [*manant*] let them feign Words at their Pleasure.

3. So that he can make himself merry, he will not spare his best Friend.

4. I intend to make an Excursion to you [*excurrere istic*] so that the Business of my Post, [*officium ratio*] will permit me.

RULE 2. So, when put for this or that, is rendered in Latin by *hoc* and *id*.

1. No body said so but Cicero.

2. No one thinks (*videtur*) so but your Father.

Phrases.

1. It is even so in truth, *Id est profecto*.

2. He thinks he may do so, *Idem sibi arbitratur licere*.

3. So it be no trouble to you, *Nisi tibi molestum est*.

4. Whether it be so, or so, *Sive sic est, sive illo modo*.

S O M E.

SOME, is frequently rendered by *hic*, and answered by *ille*; also by *alius*, *quidam*, *nonnullus*, &c.

1. The Favour of Princes to some Men, and their Aversion to others, may seem alike fatal.

2. Nature designed some [*alia*] Creatures to swim; others to fly; some [*quædam*] to creep; others [*quædam*] to go; Some [*alia*] wild; others tame; and some [*nonnulla*] to dwell in Holes and the Caverns of the Earth.

Phrases.

Phrases.

1. It is some comfort to you, *Nonnihil te conso-*
latur.
2. Some think one thing, some another, *Aliud*
aliis videtur optimum.
3. There is some reason for it, *Non sine causa*
est.

S U C H.

SUCH, is often rendered elegantly, by *hic*,
is, qui.

1. *Such* Honour is to be given to old Friend-
ship.
2. We must use *such* Liberality as [*quæ*] may
profit Friends, and hurt no one.
3. Many were condemned of Treason; and but
three, *such* was the King's Clemency, were exe-
cuted.

Phrases.

1. *Such* is my disposition, *Ita est ingenium meum.*
2. *Such* as I have do I give you, *Do tibi id*
quod mihi est.
3. I am *such* as you see me, *Sic sum, ut vides.*

T H A T.

T H A T, signifying the end or intent of a
thing, as may, might, is made by *ut*, or *quo*.

1. I entreat you to contrive *that* I may the
more quickly escape.
2. They do hurt to some *that* they may be li-
beral to others.

R U L E

RULE 2. That, importing fear is made by *ut* or *ne* non; when it refers to something to be done or doing, it is made by *quod*.

1. I am afraid *that* you will not be able (*sufficiat*) to carry them all over.
2. They fear *that* they shall not succeed in this business.
3. It has never yet *that* I know of, (*quod sciam*) been explained.
4. He gave order to his Sister *that* it should be bought.

Note, That is frequently omitted in Latin, and the Verb which follows is put in the Infinitive Mood, with an Accusative Case of the preceeding Noun; as Gaudeo te rediisse incolumem, instead of Gaudeo quod tu, &c. as is expressed in the Latin Syntax.

Phrases.

1. Had it not been for that, *Quod disjuncta. sufficit.*
2. That is to say, *Id est* (i. e.)—*videlicet* (*videlicet*)
3. The matter was at that pass, *Res ea recidit.*

T H E

T H E, being used to denote distinction and eminency, is sometimes rendered by *ille*; contempt or disregard by *iste*.

1. Who conquered Darius, and even the whole World? *Alexander the Great.*
2. Xenophon the Socratic was a chief [*princeps*] among the Philosophers.

3. *Tarquinius*

3. *Tarquin the proud was the last King of the Romans.*

RULE 2. *The, before a Comparative Degree, is often made by quo, and quanto, answered by eo and tanto.*

1. *The greater the Estate [Possessio] is, the more it requires to maintain it.*

2. *The higher we are in Station, the more humble we should behave ourselves.*

Phrases.

1. *From the one end to the other, A principio ad finem.*

2. *I the self-same person, Ego ille ipse.*

T H A N, or T H E N.

T H A N, or *Then, coming after other, or otherwise, is made by ac, atque, and quàm; referring to next or after that, by tum or deinde.*

1. *There is nothing whereof you think otherwise than I do.*

2. *There is nothing to be wished for more than Prosperity.*

3. *Let us first treat of honest dealings, and then of profit.*

Phrases.

1. *They are dearer to me than my own Life, Mibi vitâ mea sunt chariores.*

2. *Then what shall I poor wretch do? Quid igitur faciam miser?*

T H E R E.

TH E R E, *not relating unto Place is only a sign of the English Nominative Case coming after its Verb, and is omitted in Latin.*

1. *There is on [ad] this hand a Chappel.*
2. *There is no Repentance in the Grave.*

Note, There has many Compounds; as thereabout, thereafter, thereby, therefore, therein, thereupon, &c. all which are differently rendered into Latin; as,

1. *At the same time, or much thereabout, Sub idem fere tempus.*
2. *Many there be that go in thereat, Multi sunt qui intreat per eam (portam.)*
3. *Thereupon it comes to pass that—Ex eo fit.*
4. *Thereupon he discovers his Affection, Ibi tum amorem indicat.*
5. *I will therefore devote myself to this employ, Itaque huic studio me totus addicam.*

P h r a s e s.

1. *Here and there, Huc atque illuc.*
2. *I lost it somewhere thereabout, Loca hæc circiter mihi excidit.*

T H O U G H.

TH O U G H, *is sometimes rendered by cùm, quùm tamen, ut, qui, &c.*

1. *Robbers often find Friends, though they are common Enemies of all.*
2. *Some Men pretend themselves rich, though they have nothing.*
3. *Why*

3. Why do you fear me? *though* you should be like *Calius* the Robber, I will not be like *Caprius* the Informer.

4. Some of them *though* private men, (*qui privati*) had more Interest than the Magistrates.

Phrases.

1. Tho' it be so, *Fac ita esse.*

2. He makes as though he had not been willing, *Dissimulat se voluisse.*

TILL, or UNTILL.

TILL, or Untill, *before a Noun is made by ad, in, usque ad; before a Verb by dum donec, or quoad; if before now, then, or other Particle of time Till is made by ante, nunc primum, antequam, &c.*

1. They did not return home *till* three o'Clock.

2. I will not (*haud*) leave off *till* I have made an end (*perficio*) of this Business.

3. It was a new crime, never heard of *till* this day.

Phrases.

1. Never till then, *Nunquam antea.*

2. They work till day light, *In lucem laborant.*

T O.

TO, is not always the sign of the Dative Case, for,

If To follow the Verbs go, run, walk, it must be made by *ad*; unless it comes before the Name of a Town or City, in which Case you must leave out the Preposition.

F 2.

1. We

1. We go *to* School in Summer-time at six of the Clock; and *to* Church, only on Sundays and Holy-days.
2. Run *to* the Market quickly, and buy some Fish.
3. While the Weather is fair I will walk *to* the Castle.
4. Many go *to* London, only to see, and to be seen.

The Preposition ad, must also be used after the Verbs belong, appertain, call, exhort, invite, and the like.

1. It belongeth *to* all Men to do what is just and honourable.
2. It appertaineth not *to* me; *to* mind other Men's Affairs.
3. The Master called the Boys *to* him, and exhorted them *to* Peace; and then invited some of them *to* Supper.
4. He dared me *to* fight, but I was unwilling to fight upon such unequal Terms.

RULE 2. *To, is sometimes rendered by apud.*

1. He made an Oration (*verba*) *to* the People.

Also when it signifies towards.

1. Your Kindnesses *to* me have been very manifest and very great.

RULE 3. *To, is sometimes made by in, before a Word of Time.*

1. He put off that Affair *to* the next Day.

RULE

RULE 4. *To, is sometimes rendered by de.*

1. I will now speak *to* that Part of Honesty that is left, (*reliqua.*)

RULE 5. *To, is also made by cum, non sine.*

1. We cannot but rejoice at this Victory by Sea (*classis*) though it happened *a little to the detriment* [*cum aliquo*] of our own People.

2. Many Merchants live in the Town, *to the great Advantage* of the People.

RULE 6. *To, or according to, is sometimes rendered by ex, juxta, pro.*

1. One day *according to* thy Precepts, O Philosophy, is to be preferred before an Immortality in Vice.

2. How strangely are you bedecked? you have nothing that is either *according to* Nature, or common Custom.

3. Mens Studies are various, *according to* the different Courses of Life, to which they apply themselves.

Phrases.

1. Not to my knowledge, *Non quòd sciam.*

2. It is nothing to me, *Id meè minime refert.*

3. For the time to come, *In posterum.*

4. Never take it to heart, *Noli te propterea macerare.*

TOGETHER.

TOgether, after words importing the being or doing of any thing, is made by *per*; if done by several persons by *una simul*, and *inter*.

1. They travelled thro' Europe, many years together.

2. What they did together, no one yet knows.

Phrases.

1. When we are together, *Coram cum sumus.*

2. They consult together, *In commune consultant.*

T O O.

TO O, signifying over before an Adjective or Adverb, is made by nimis or nimium; signifying also, is made by etiam or quoque.

1. You are too eager on both sides.

2. You are come too soon.

3. He too shall be prayed for.

Phrases.

1. And he too, *Et ille quidem.*

2. He is too wise, *Plus justo sapit.*

3. I love you too well, *Te nimio plus diligo.*

4. Too much of one thing is good for nothing, *Ne quid nimis.*

T O W A R D S.

TOWARDS, is sometimes rendered by a, and sometimes by sub, &c.

1. Cappadocia lieth open towards Syria.

2. Towards Night, he loosed his Ships, (Acc.)

3. Towards the End of his Life, he gave some Signs of Repentance, (Abl.)

Phrases.

Phrases.

1. Towards the end of the Book, *In extremo libro.*

2. It grows towards Evening, *Advesperascit.*

V E R Y.

VERY, is made (not only by *merus, ipse,* as usual, but) by *imprimis, ita, omnino, planè, fanè, satis.*

1. There have died this Month four Persons of very great Note, (*celebritate.*)

2. There died four others, not very long before, (*ita multo.*)

3. It is very expedient for Kings and States, that wicked Men should not escape unpunished.

4. Those Streights (*freta*) are very dangerous on account of the Rocks, and perpetual Storms.

5. *Dionysius* of *Heraclea* was a very fickle Man.

6. He returned with a very rich Booty, though afterwards he led a very poor Life.

RULE 2. Very, before a Substantive sometimes signifies even, and is made by *vel, or etiam.*

1. The very Consulship may be dispraised (*vituperabilis*) by those Means.

2. They pitched their Tents in the very Town.

Phrases.

1. A very Youth, *Admodum adolescens.*

2. A very Knave, *Homo totus ex fraude factus.*

3. That is very false, *Illud procul a vero est.*

U N D E R.

U N D E R.

UNDER, is rendered, (not only by sub, subter, infra, but) by in, per, &c. and sometimes omitted.

1. This falleth *under* the Consideration of Profit, (*utilitas.*)
2. They that *under* the Pretence of Friendship are injurious, are worse than open Enemies.
3. Two Legions were taken from him *under* Pretence of the *Parthian* War.

RULE 2. Under, is sometimes used Adjectively, and rendered by inferior, and minor.

1. Let not the upper Bough be in the same Line with (*quâ*) the *under*.
2. All that were above fourteen Years, and *under* threescore (*sexagenariis*) were forced to take Arms.
3. Of the Macedonians *under* three hundred were missing.

Phrases.

1. Under your favour, *Pace tuâ dixerim.*
2. All under one, *Eâdem operâ.*
3. Under the Rose, *Silentii fide stipulatâ.*
4. Over or under, *Plus minus.*

U P.

UP, signifying as far as, is made tenuis, or usque ad; and coming with a Verb is mostly included in the Latin of the Verb.

1. From the ground *up* to the window.
2. I rose *up* to make a reply.

Phrases.

Phrases.

1. From my youth up *A primâ adolescentiâ.*
2. I have travelled up and down all Europe, *A me Europa tota peragrata est.*

W H A T.

WHAT, put for that which after contrary to, is elegantly made by *ac, atque, quam*, answering to *contra*.

1. All Things have happened contrary to *what* was said.
2. I will not now do contrary to *what* was wont to be done in other Cases.
3. They do contrary to *what* they promise.

RULE 2. What, is sometimes used for how, or how great, and is rendered by *quam, quantus*.

1. For *what* small trifles are Children angry?
2. *What* matter was it to spare a dying Man?

RULE 3. What, with a Substantive is made by *qui, quis, or qualis*, and also by *quid* with a Genitive Case of the following Substantive.

1. *What* Madness is it to pursue this Business farther.
2. They told *Cæsar what* men (*militum*) they had brought over.

Phrases.

1. What of that? *Quid tum postea?*
2. What man is this? *Quid hoc hominis est.*
3. Take heed what you do, *Vide quid agas.*

W H E N.

W H E N.

WHEN, denoting time is made by ubi, in, inter.

1. *When* I heard him speak it gave me pain.
2. My Father told me of this Misfortune *when* we were at Supper.

RULE 2. *When with its casual word is sometimes made by the Ablative Case absolute.*

1. *When* this was heard, they gave their several opinions.

Phrases.

1. When you will, *Ubi voles.*
2. *Plato* was by when that was spoken, *Ei sermoni interfuit Plato.*

W H E N C E.

WHENCE, referring to the cause or occasion, is made by ex quo.

1. *Whence* all things do grow.
2. *Whence* is is manifest to all Men.

W H E R E.

WHERE, signifying in what place is made by ubi; at what place by unde, and by which place by quâ.

1. *Where* is your Brother.
2. He began his Narration *where* it was most necessary.
3. He stopt the several Passages, *where* there was any Entrance.

Phrases

Phrases.

1. It is believed every where, *Creditur passim.*
2. He himself knew best where the Shoe pinched, *Sibi optime notum quâ calceus urgeret.*

W H E T H E R.

WHETHER, *signifying which one is made by uter and quis.*

1. *Whether* (of the two) is the richer, he that wants, or he that abounds.

RULE 2. *Whether, expressing Interrogation, or Doubt, is made by ne, num, utrum, an, and si.*

1. Let us consider (*Videamus*) *whether* this Speech be not improper.
2. I ask *whether* he is in the Country, or not?
3. I will go see *whether* he be at home.

W H I C H.

WHICH, *put for whether of the two, is made by uter; when which is a Relative it is made by qui.*

1. It cannot easily be determined, *which* is the more just.
2. I received the books *which* you promised me.

Phrases.

1. I know not which to choose, *Nescio quem cui præferam.*
2. He knoweth not which is which, *Quid cui distat nescit.*
3. I

3. I know not which way they go, *Ignoro quā iter habent.*

W H I L E.

WHILE, signifying a space of time, is frequently made by the Ablative Case absolute.

1. Let him never hope for that, *while I am Consul.*
2. The Gauls could not obtain those things *while the Romans were Masters. (Imperio Romano.)*

Phrases.

1. It is worth the while, *Operæ pretium est.*
2. But a while since, *Non ita pridem*
3. Within this little while he wrote, *Ecce intra hos dies scripsit.*

W I T H.

WITH, is generally made by cum, but before a Word signifying the Cause, Instrument, or Manner, by which a Thing is done, it is only the Sign of the Ablative Case.

1. Nothing is more disagreeable than to be tormented *with Expectation.*
2. He kicked me *with his Foot*; and struck me *with his Fist.*
3. The Bull fights *with his Horns*; the Dog *with his Teeth.*
4. Many great Diseases are cured *with Abstinence and Rest.*

The Preposition cum, is also not set down after Verbs of filling, abounding, &c.

1. The Hearts of rich Men often swell *with* Pride, as their Bags *do with* Gold.
2. Fill this Pot *with* Water, and that *with* Wine.
3. I am so loaded *with* Accoutrements, that I cannot walk.

But note, cum must always be used, when together is expressed or understood.

1. In the Spring-time the Violets (*together*) *with* the Primroses, adorn the Banks of the Rivers.
2. I went *with* my Brother to seek Birds nests.
3. The King *with* his Guard came to New-market last Night.

RULE 2. *With, is sometimes made by de, especially after do or did.*

1. What can any one do *with* that Horse, which will stay in no Pasture.
2. There was so much Corn in the Market To-day, that the Farmers knew not what to do *with* it.
3. What did you *with* my Pen?

RULE 3. *With, is sometimes made by apud.*

1. If you please, you shall sup *with* me to night.
2. Let them say what they will, such Things are of little Availment, (*minimum valent*) *with* me.

RULE 4. *With, after Verbs signifying to begin, is made by a or ab.*

1. I intreat you to begin, not *with* the most antient Historians, but *with* those that are nearest your own Times.—I had a Mind to begin *with* those.

RULE 5. With, after Verbs signifying to be angry, is put for at, and made by the Dative Case; the same when to compare, contend, &c. is signified.

1. There is no reason that I should be angry *with* the young Man.

3. None but *Amyntas* contends *with* you.

2. He compares great things *with* small.

Phrases.

1. I will be even with you, *Parem referam gratiam.*

2. I wish you well, *Tibi bene ex animo voto.*

3. They are made up of the same Elements with you, *Ex iisdem tibi constant elementis.*

4. They once were all one with the Academics, *Quondam iidem erant qui Academici.*

5. With much ado I held from laughing, *Nimis, ægrè risum continui.*

6. I am in hand with the seventh Book, *Septimus mihi liber est in manibus.*

7. With the help of God, *Deo juvante.*

8. I am now quite out of love with myself, *Ego nunc totus displiceo mihi.*

9. Meddle not with that you have no concern in, *Tud quod nihil refert percontari desinas.*

10. Things go not well with them, *Res sunt illis minus secundæ.*

WITHIN.

WITHIN.

WITHIN, with a word of place after it, is made by *intra*, and if there be no word of place it is made by *intus*.

1. He kept the foot-men *within* the Trenches.
2. He is *within*, talking with my Mother.

RULE 2. Within, with a word of time, is made by *cis*, *in*, *intra*.

1. *Within* a few days.
2. *Within* these three Weeks.
3. *Within* an hours time they will be gone.

Phrases.

1. Keep within compass, *Modum tene*.
2. Within a while after, *Paulo post*.

WITHOUT.

WITHOUT, in opposition to with, or within, is made by *citra*, *foris*, *extra*.

1. *Without* the Authority of the Senate.
2. He is *without* doors, (*Foris est*.)
3. In truth *without* jesting he is a pretty fellow.

Phrases.

1. They are not without their Follies, *Ineptiis non vacant*.
2. You come without having made your peace, *Infecta pace venis*.

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2. You come without having made your peace, *Inferâ pace venis*.

W O R T H.

WORTH, importing dignity or authority, is expressed by dignitas, autoritas.

1. His Enemies spared him for his *Worth*.
2. A man of great *worth*.

Phrases.

1. One bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, *Spem pretio non emo.*
2. It is not worth a halfpenny, *Assè carum est.*

Y E T.

YET, signifying a Correction of one's self, is made by quanquam, etsi, tametsi; having a reference to time past is made by adhuc.

1. I suffer for my rashness, yet what rashness was there in it?
2. My Father has yet received but one Letter from my Sister.

Phrases.

1. Is there any thing yet more, *Etiamne est quid porro.*
2. Are you standing here yet, *Etiam nunc hic stas.*
3. It is not yet fifteen days since,—*Minus quindecim dies sunt cum—.*

Y O U R.

YOUR, speaking to one person is made by tuus; to more than one, by vester.

1. Your

1. *Your* Friend become more troublesome every day.

1. I will speak nothing unworthy of *your* expectation.

3. *Your* affairs greatly please me.

4. I am content which way soever *your* minds stand, (*inclino*)

Note I. *Your* is sometimes elegantly rendered by *tibi* for *tuus*, as,

2. How came that into *your* head? *Qui tibi isthuc in mentem venit?*

II. Yourself, see Self, pag. 56.

Phrases.

1. I am not of *your* mind, *Haec tecum sentio.*

2. In *your* Judgment, *Te judice.*

3. It is *your* part to give, *Vestrum est dare.*

CERTAIN
S I N G U L A R
O B S E R V A T I O N S
in making *Latin*.

I. **T**HE *Relative* who or which, after thing, or Man, &c. is often left out in English, but must be supplied in the Latin.

1. There is no Man (*who*) can love what only hurts him, without doing him any good ; unless he is a Fool ; for there is no wise Man (*who*) will neglect his own Good.

2. There is nothing (*which*) Boys love so ardently as Play and Pleasure ; though Pleasure is a Thing (*which*) will soon vanish, and Play ends in Weariness ; For where is the Boy (*who*) will study when his Master is absent.

II. After the Verbs I believe, I think, I hear, I am glad, and the like ; *the *Conjunction* that is often left out, but must be supplied in Latin ; or else you must put the Word following in the *Accusative Case*, and the Verb in the *Infinitive Mood*.

1. I cannot believe (*that*) you intended to hurt me therefore I forgive you,

2. Most

2. Most Men think (*that*) Riches are to be desired above all Things, but they are greatly mistaken.

3. I hear (*that*) your Brother is gone into the Country, and has bid his Books and the Muses farewell.

4. I am glad (*that*) you are become so wise, as to listen to the Advice of your Friends.

5. I came to Town to enjoy your Company and I hope (*that*) you will not leave me now.

6. I think I have answered every Thing (*that*) you have said.

III. *Left*, is often understood in English before the Conjunction *that*, either expressed or understood, but must be expressed in Latin by *ne* with a Subjunctive Mood.

1. I shut the Door, for I was afraid (*lest*) *that* the old Man would hurt me.

2. They took in Pilots, for it was to be feared (*lest that*) they would be driven by the Tide into the Northern Ocean.

3. Let them beware (*lest that*) they touch the Mountain, for he that toucheth it shall die.

II. Of VERBALS in *ing*.

A Verbal in *ing*, if it admits of a Plural Number, or has a *or* the before it, and of following; or immediately follows an Adjective agreeing with it, is a Noun Substantive.

1. He perceiveth the Beginnings and Cause of Things, and is not ignorant of their Proceedings.

2. I

2. I have surveyed all your *Building* and approve of it.

II. *Coming after a Verb of Motion with a before it, is made by the first Supine.*

1. I go a *fishing* (See a or an, pag. 2.)

III. *Coming after a Noun governing a Genitive Case, it is made by the Gerund in di.*

1. I hope to see you soon, therefore there is no Necessity of *writing*.

IV. *Verbals in ing, with of, from, by, in, and with, are made by a Gerund in do.*

1. I would know what you think of *going out*.

2. Idle Boys are soon discouraged from *Learning*.

3. By *eating* Dainties, and *drinking* rich Wines, many ruin their Estates.

4. I may seem to have been negligent in *writing*, but Sickness prevented me.

5. Let us go in, I am weary *with walking*.

V. *Also with for, referring to an end or intent, it is made by the Gerund in dum with ad or ab.*

1. How vain is mortal Man, and ingenious for *deceiving* himself.

2. Some Men receive great Gifts for *holding* their Peace.

VI. *After the Signs of a Verb Passive, am, is, was, &c. the Verbal in ing is rendered by a Verb of the Tense whereof they are Signs. See Exempla Minora, pag. 22.*

1. I

1. I am thinking to obey your Commands.
2. He is plotting Mischief.
3. I was looking for you, to bid you farewell.

III. Rules relating to Words that require a Subjunctive Mood,

Whether Relative, Adverb, or Conjunction.

QUI, or Quis *who*, when they are used interrogatively, or stand the first in a Sentence, take an Indicative Mood; but when they follow Verbs importing to know, know not, see, understand, ask, say, doubt, or the like; they generally become Indefinite, and require a Subjunctive Mood.

1. I know no one, *who does not admire* Virtue.
2. Some one enquired for you just now, I know not *who it is*.
3. Write to me, that I may know *how* (or what) you do.
4. You will not find another more smart at (ad) all Things, nor *who is more* (magis) a Friend to a Friend.
5. I saw a Man *who told me*, he had read all the Books of the Philosophers.
6. He is a Fool, *who trusts the Man, that bath twice forsworn himself*.

Note, The same may be observed of the Adverbs *quò, quà, quare, quorū, quomobrem, quomodo, quando, &c.*

RULE

RULE 2. *Also ne, an, num whether, put Interrogatively, have an Indicative Mood, but when they denote doubting, they require a Subjunctive.—Observe to put ne after the Verb.*

1. I saw a certain Person yesterday, from the Country, and I asked, *whether* your Father *was* still *living*.

2. There are many Things in which I know not *whether* I ought to glory.

3. You ought not to doubt, *whether* Virtue is to be preferred (*the Participle in dus.*) to Riches.

Note, Ne is oftentimes elegantly omitted after the Words care, beware, or take care.

1. Take care you do it *not*; for it is unjust.

RULE 3. *Etsi, tametsi, etiamsi, quamvis although, at the Beginning of a Sentence, may have an Indicative Mood, but otherwise a Subjunctive.*

1. He did not succeed, *although* he made use of the best advice.

2. I do not believe these Things, *although* I have heard them frequently, (*vulgo.*)

3. I will follow good Men, or those, who are called good, *although* they are deserted by others.

4. He is not happy, *although* he is rich.

5. *Although* he threatens War (*arma*) and Death to me, I will not fear him.

RULE 4. *Dum whilst, has an Indicative Mood, when we speak of a Thing present, or not finished,*

finished, as dum loquor while I am speaking; but when it signifies dummodo so that, or usque dum until, it requires a Subjunctive.

1. It is in vain to stay, *till I give you Thanks.*
2. I neglect almost all Things, *so that I may do you good.*

RULE 5. *Ut, when it signifies, how, when, or as soon as, will have an Indicative; but when it signifies that, after Words importing Care, Endeavour, Desire, Entreaty, wishing, warning, counselling, commanding, obtaining, happening, permitting, effecting, Possibility or Impossibility; also, when it signifies altho'; it requires a Subjunctive Mood.*

1. I advise you, — *that you do this, — that you ask of him, — that he grant to you, — that, instead of studying, you play to-day.*

2. I will take care, *that they understand me to be your best Friend.*

3. It may be, *that I shall be deceived.*

4. I cannot rejoice, *that (i. e. altho') all Things happen, as (quæ) I wish.*

Note, Quòd that, is used in like manner, after Words importing Opinion, Observation, Knowledge, Certainty, Relation, Complaint, &c.

1. I know now *that my Son is in love (amet.)*

2. He complained, *that you forbid him (to go to) School.*

Note

Note also, Ut and quod are elegantly suppressed, after these Verbs volo, nolo, malo, rogo, precor, censeo, suadeo, oportet, necesse est; also after these Imperatives, sine, fac.

1. I am willing *that* you regard (*existimo*) these Letters, as a Mark of my Friendship.

2. I ask this of you, *that* you love me in my Absence, (i. e. being absent.)

3. Make him to (i. e. do *that* he may) perceive you to be a Father.

4. I pray *that* you have me excused.

FIGURA:

FIGURA:

OR, THE

Figures of Construction.

FIGURA, or a *Figurative Expression*, is a new Order, and peculiar Propriety of Words, differing from the common manner of speaking.

The four principal Figures of Construction are,

I. **ELLIPSIS**, i. e. a Deficiency; when any Word is wanting to compleat the Sense, and make the Construction easy and natural.

II. **PLEGNASM**; i. e. a Redundancy; when any Word is superfluous, or more than necessary to make up the Grammatical Sense.

III. **ENALLAGE**; i. e. a Change; when some Parts of Speech and their Accidents are changed for one another.

IV. **HYPERBATON**; i. e. when the Order and Grammatical placing of Words is disturbed and altered.—And note, these are branched out into several Kinds, as,

H

§ I.

§ I. ELLIPSIS, (*in a stricter Sense*) of
every Part of Speech.

I. **NOUN.** They (or *Men*) say, *Hector's Andromache* (i. e. *the Wife of*) was a Beauty, (i. e. a beautiful *Woman*.)

2. **PRONOUN.** I remember (I) saw an Elephant: There are (those) whom such Sights greatly delight.

3. **VERB.**—I often (*reflect*) with myself; how hard (are) the Times; the Gods (grant) better.

4. **PARTICIPLE.**—I see all Things (*tending*) to safety; but this will be a Sign how busily I am employed (*nearum occupationum*) that this Epistle is (*written*) by the Hand of my Librarian.

5. **ADVERB.**—More (*than*) six hundred are wounded. I always approved of Peace rather (*than*) War.

6. **CONJUNCTION.**—See the Figure *Afyndeton*.

7. **PREPOSITION.**—I will go (*to*) London, the Day (*before*) the Nones of *August*; but what will become (*of*) me, if my Father be angry (*at*) it.

8. **INTERJECTION.**—(*Ab*) wretched me! help me, (O) my Friend.

To this are referred.

I. APPPOSITION.

APOSITION is the putting together, in the same Case, two or more Nouns, that signify the same Thing, or are explanatory one of the other.

1. The Earth (*which is*) the Mother and Nurse of all Plants, is now covered with Snow.

In the same Case, but not the same Number.

2. The Celtiberians (*being*) raw Soldiers (*novus miles*) ran away.

2. EVOCATION.

EVOCATION is when a Substantive of the third Person is joined with a Pronoun of the first or second Person; the Verb agreeing with the latter*.

1. I (*who am*) Hannibal demand Peace.

2. I (*being*) the youngest Son of my Father cannot expect to be his Heir.

3. Thou (*who art*) the Delight of thy Parents and Master, art often rewarded with Gifts.

H 2

4. We

* But, in truth, there is no Necessity for this Figure, it being entirely the same with the foregoing.

4. We (*who are*) Boys *shall* in Time *become* Men; and ye (*who are*) Men, if ye live long enough, *shall become* Boys again.

3. SYNECDOCHE.

SYNECDOCHE is when a Part stands for the whole, or the whole for a Part; and the Ablative Case is turned into the Accusative, governed of *secundum* understood.

1. The Hedge-hog is rough (*on or as to his*) Back with Prickles. The Wolf has a Mane (*est jubatus*) (*on his*) Neck.

2. In that Battle he received two Wounds being struck with a Stone (*on*) *his right Knee*; and with a Sword (*on his*) *left Arm*.

3. Among the Romans, he that saved the Life of a Citizen, was crowned (*as to his*) *Temple* with Oak-leaves.

4. ASYNDETON.

ASYNDETON is the Defect of a Conjunction, especially Copulative, in a Discourse.

1. The Family, (*genus*) (*and*) Age, (*and*) Eloquence of *Cæsar* and *Cato* were near equal.

2. *Cataline* is gone, (*and*) is vanished, (*and*) hath escaped, (*and*) hath sallied out, (*erupit.*)

3. Though your Friend hath pleaded for you, (*yet*) you shall not escape.

II. ELLIPSIS, (*in a looser Sense*) is,

I. **W**HEN *an Adjective, or Verb, once expressed, is to be repeated, without any Change, in other Parts of the Sentence.*

1. No Possession, no Power of Gold is to be esteemed of more worth than Virtue, (i. e. no Possession *is to be*, &c.)

2. Virtue and Honesty, and Shame, compelled him to be with Consuls, (i. e. Virtue *compelled*; &c.)

II. *When an Adjective, or Verb, once expressed, is to be repeated in other Parts of the Sentence, but changed in Gender, Number, Case, or Person.—And to this are referred,*

I. ZEUGMA.

ZEUGMA, *is when an Adjective or Verb, joined with two or more Substantives, may agree with that which stands nearest, but must be understood to the rest; with a Change of Accidents in Gender, Number, and Person.*

1. Gender.—I wish the old Man (*had been made*) deaf, or the old Woman (*had been made*) dumb.

2. Number.—Come hither, Melibæus, your Goat is safe, and your Kids [are safe.]

3. *Person*.—My Father *sent* his Servant to London, and I [*sent*] with him my Boy.

Note, *When the Verb, or Adjective, to which this Figure refers, is placed in the Beginning, it is called Protozeugma; when in the middle, Mesozeugma; and when in the End, Hypozeugma.*

1. Neither *are we* wise, nor [*are*] ye [*wise*] who despise the Admonitions of your Parents.

2. Not only *we played*, but also the Monitor [*did play*] who accused us before the Master.

3. To them, Ease and Riches so dear to others, were a Burthen (*Dat.*) and Misery, [*i. e.* Ease *was to them, &c.*]

Note also, *This Figure is used when nisi comes between two Nominative Cases.*

1. *None but you* would ever have said this.

2. SYLLEPSIS.

SYLLEPSIS is when an *Adjective, or a Verb, joined with two or more Substantives, agrees with the more worthy.*

Note, *The first Person is more worthy than the Second, and the Second than the Third: Also the Masculine is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine than the Neuter.—And this Figure*
is

is used with regard to Gender, Person, and Number.

1. Of Gender.

1. **EXPLICIT**, when the Substantives of a different Gender are expressed.

Baucis and Philemon, fearful, and astonished, pray with uplifted Hands.

2. **IMPLICIT**, when they are understood.

Both Deucalion and Pyrrha] fell prostrate on the Ground.

What Wonder is it, if a single (*una*) Woman be conquered by the Power of *two* Gods, *Cupid and Venus.*)

3. **DIRECT**, with a Conjunction Copulative.

My Father and Mother are dead.

The King and Queen are stricken in Years.

4. **INDIRECT**, with the Preposition *cum*.

The Cry with loud Applause filled the Shores and Houses of the Gods.

We there lost Cotta with Titurius Sabinus Embassadors.

2. Of Persons.

1. **EXPLICIT**. You, and your Companions have greatly erred.

2. IM-

2. IMPLICIT. I gave you good Counsel, which, as I think, *both of you will commend.*

3. DIRECT. *I and Cicero are well.*

4. INDIRECT. *The General with others are taken.*

But Note, *Two Substantives thus connected by a Preposition have more-usually a Verb singular.*

Hear what I with this Man can say.

You with your Brother shall have a Reward.

3. Of Number.

DIRECT. 1. I have lived as long as the Fates [permitted] and God permitted.

2. *Having thrown away my Gown and Books, I will go home, (i. e. My Gown being thrown away, &c.)*

2. INDIRECT. *The Horsemen with Æmilius coming up (subvenientes) rescued from Danger the Rest.*

Note, *If all, or any of these Substantives signify Things void of Life, the Adjective, or Relative, must be put in the Neuter Gender, and Plural Number.*

1. *A Pair of Tongs, a hot Fire, a Hammer, and an Anvil, are necessary for the Use of a Smith.*

2. *Hatred and Anger, Drunkenness and Adultery are mingled all together in a wicked Man.*

3. *I broke the Bow and Arrows, which my Uncle gave me.*

Note

Note also, *When two Substantives Singular, of a different Gender, are joined to another Substantive Plural, regard is paid to the more worthy Gender.*

1. There were strange Doings, when *Anthony* and *Cleopatra* were *Kings* in *Ægypt*.

2. My Parents [*Father* and *Mother*] love me ; therefore my Brethren [*Brothers* and *Sisters*] hate me.

4. PROLEPSIS.

PROLEPSIS is when the whole preceedeth, and the Parts follow.

I. EXPLICIT. 1. The Consuls were there, *Sulpitius* [*was*] on the left.

2. At the Day of Judgment, all Men shall be rewarded according to their Desert ; the good with eternal Life, the bad with eternal Punishment.

I. IMPLICIT. 1. They [*the Boys*] sit in the School, *this* playing, *that* prating, *another* laughing, *the more diligent* studying.

2. You have done your Task ; return every one to your Houses, (i. e. you to yours, he to his.)

§ II. PLEONASM.

I. **NOUN.** I *saw* him *with my Eyes* ; and thus *spoke* to him *with my Mouth*.

II. **PRONOUN.** 1. What does *me* (*mihi*) *Celsus* ?
2. *That* which I have written above, *the same* I confirm to you.
3. Your Father, *he* often invites me.

III. **PARTICIPLE.** 1. *Ennius writing*, hath in immortal Verses declared these Things.
2. My first Love deceived me, *deceived* in the Death of my first Husband.

IV. **ADVERB.** He is *more* (*magis*) *happy* than me ; many Things *concur together* to make him so ; he *foresaw* this Danger *before* ; and *again* returned.

V. **CONJUNCTION.** *And so then* he did it ; *tho'* *albeit* you did not persuade him. (See Polysyndeton.)

To this is referred.

I. PARELCON.

PARELCON is when any Particle, or Syllable is added to a Pronoun, Verb, or Adverb, to give them as it were an Emphasis.

1. *I myself* (*egomet*) saw him there ; when even you (*tute*) had commanded him to go away.
2. Come on, (*agedum*) dispatch me this Business first.

3. See

3. See if thou wilt (*wideris*) an Example of Discipline.

4. Where (*ubinam*) shall I find my Brother? have you (*numne*) seen him lately.

2. POLYSYNDETON.

POLYSYNDETON is the Redundancy of a Conjunction, especially a Copulative.

1. Both the East-wind and the South-wind rush forth together.

3. HENDYADIS.

HENDYADIS is when one Thing is expressed as if it were two.

1. We pour the Wine from Cups and Gold (i. e. golden Cups.)

2. He saved the Capitol and Citadel, (i. e. the Citadel of the Capitol.)

4. PERIPHRAISIS.

PERIPHRAISIS is, when to express one Thing, we use many Words.

1. The Sons of Physicians (i. e. Physicians) are useful Members in a Commonwealth.

2. Nothing can be more pleasant than to see the tender Offspring of the Sheep (i. e. the Lambs) playing in the Field.

§. III. ENALLAGE, *which comprehends*

I. ANTIMERIA,

i. e. *The putting one Part of Speech for Another, as*

B. A Noun for a Pronoun.

1. **I**F there is any Thing of Man in *Honore* (i. e. in me) I will be revenged.

2.—*For a Verb.* It is your Indication (i. e. It is yours to show) what I ought to do.

3.—*For a Participle.* The Serpents licked their *bisping* [*Sibilia* for *Sibilantia*] Mouths with their Tongues.

4.—*For an Adverb.* The Veterans pressed on, and the Rebels not as Cowards [i. e. not cowardly] resisted. [See *Hellenism*, R. 7.]

5.—*For an Interjection.* How, with a Mischief (*malum*) does this concern you? [*tuū refert.*]

II. A Pronoun for a Noun.

1. Their Prayers so prevailed they had the Gods *their own*, [i. e. propitious.]

2.—*For a Conjunction.* To this is joined Beneficence, which *the same*, [i. e. also] we may call either Kindness or Liberality.

III. *A Verb for a Noun.*

1. What sad *living* [*vivere*, i. e. *vita*] is this!

IV. *A Participle for a Noun.*

1. Thus *the Healings* (i. e. Physicians) gild over their Pills to deceive Children.

- 2.—*For a Verb.* The Cramp-fish is found *having* (i. e. to have) eight hundred Young, (*fetus*.)

- 3.—*For an Adverb.* Whatever you command, I will do it *willing* (i. e. willingly.)

V. *An Adverb for a Noun.*

1. I thought him to be *otherwise*, (i. e. another Person.)

- 2.—*For a Pronoun.* The Pirates took the Ship, *where* (i. e. in which) I was a Passenger, [*vetus*.]

- 3.—*For a Preposition.* The Temple *within* (i. e. in the Temple) fate *Latinus*.

VI. *The Preposition for a Noun.*

1. O thou only Image *left* [*super for superstities*] of my *Astyanax*.

VII. *Conjunction for an Adverb.*

1. I will see, *if* [*for whether*] he be within.

ENALLAGE, *strictly so called.*

I. *Of a Noun.*

1. *IN Quality,] as a Substantive for an Adjective.—*

1. *Our Army was Conqueror, (i. e. victorious.)*
2. *An Adjective for a Substantive.—I may be deceived as human, (i. e. a Man.)*
3. *A proper Name for an Appellative. All times have Clodii, (i. e. bold Men) but not all have Catos, (i. e. good Men.)*
4. *An Appellative for a proper Name. Thus spoke the Crator, (i. e. Cicero.)*

2. *In Kind.*

1. *The Primitive for the Derivative. Jupiter himself animates the Gods against the Dardan Arms, (i. e. the Dardanian, as if you were to say Troy for Trojan.)*
2. *The Derivative for the Primitive. He is so proud as to be carried on the sixth Neck, (i. e. on the Shoulders or Heads of six Slaves.)*

II. *Of a Pronoun.*

I. *In Signification, when the Relative and its Reciprocal are changed.*

1. **H**E does not ask you to think *him* (illum *for se*) miserable, unless he was innocent.

2. I will render his Affairs safe to him (*sibi* for *illi*) if he will come hither.

2. *In Kind.*

1. *The Primitive for the Derivative.* The Labour of you, (i. e. your Labour) is grateful to me.

2. *The Derivative for the Primitive.* He did it not from your Hatred (i. e. Hatred of you.)

III. *Of a Verb.*

1. *The Active for the Passive.* The dewy Night descends (*præcipitat* for *præcipitatur*) from Heaven.

2. *Passive for the Active.* Nourish (*nutritur* for *nutri*) the fat and peaceful Olive-tree.

IV. *HETEROSIS, i. e.*

WHEN the Accidents are changed, (See Hellenism.)

I. *Of a Noun and Pronoun.*

1. *In Gender.*

1. *The Neuter for the Masculine.* With him, I also, which is (*quod est mihi carius* for *qui mihi sum carior.*) more dear to me, am undone.

2. *Neuter for the Feminine.* Either your Virtue, or your Neighbourhood, which (*quod* for *quam*) I look upon in the next Place to Friendship, makes me thus bold.

2. *In Number.*

1. *The Singular for the Plural.* See Apposition, Ex. 2.

2. *The Plural for the Singular.* Why do I behold you in these Regions? (for in this Region.)

3. *In Case,*

Which is called Antiptôsis. See the Figure following.

II. *Of a Verb.*

1. *In Mood.*

1. *The Indicative for the Subjunctive.* If it did not send forth another Odour, it *was* (for it would be) a Laurel,

2. *The Subjunctive for an Indicative.* When you *have given* yourself up to Sloth and Idleness, it is in vain to implore the Gods.

2. *In Tense.*

1. *The Present for the Imperfect.* You, if you *may be* (for was) here, *may think* (for would think) otherwise.

2.—*For the Præter.* He thought him to be you, when *he invites* (for invited) him to Supper.

3.—*For the Future.* I *presently sail* (for will sail) to Ephesus.)

4. *The Imperfect for the Present.* He *persuaded* him to seize (ut occuparet for occupet) a Kingdom in his own State.

5. *The*

5. *The Perfect for the Future.* If this was fixed in the Mind of all, you have conquered, (for you will conquer.)

6. *The Future for the Present.* She will be (for she is) born of a good Family; she knows not (*nihil*) but to speak the Truth.

3. In Number.

1. *The Singular for the Plural.* Which Places Numidia is called, (for are called.)

2. *The Plural for the Singular.* What now but Prayers remain (for remains.)

4. In Person.

1. *The Second Person for the First.* Why do you (for do I) Deianira scruple to die?

2. *The Third for the First.* If any red-haired Man shall seek me.—He is here, (for I am here.)

V. ANTIPTOSIS, (See Hellenism.)

i. e. *The putting one Case for another.*

1. *Nominative for the Accusative.* Know you not you are the Wife of Jupiter?

2. *Genitive for the Nominative.* The light-armed Soldiers (*expeditu militum*) pursued Syphax and Hannibal.

3. *Genitive for a Dative.* As there is a Beginning, so there is an End of the Goods (for to the Goods) of the Body and Fortune.

4. *The Dative for a Nominative.* Whose (*eius*) Name is now Iulus (*Iulo* for Iulus)

5. *The Dative for an Accusative with ad.* The Cry goes up to Heaven.

6. *The Accusative for a Nominative.* The Book which I have is yours.

30. You see the Affair how it goes (*se habetis*)

— *For an Ablative.* I have heard that he is fast in love. (*hæret in amorem, for in amore.*)

7. *The Vocative for the Nominative.* O my Brother, from whence do you come long wished for.

8. *Ablative for the Genitive.* He hath two Pens, one with which (*alteram quâ for quam alterâ*) he makes great Letters, the other, with which small ones.

9.—*For the Accusative.* Cæsar was always mild towards his Enemy, (*in hoste for in hostem.*)

VI. SYNTHESIS, or rather SYNESIS.

WHEN a Verb, or an Adjective Plural is joined with a Noun of Multitude in the Singular Number; or, when the Conjunction is referred to the Sense, and not to the Letter.

1. *In Gender only.* Where is that Villany (for Villain) that has undone me.

— *The Heads of the Conspiracy were beaten (cæsi) with Rods.*

— *The Elephant, when great with Young, is not used to bring forth a Mouse.*

2. *In Number only.* Part of the Scholars are come; but a negligent Crew are still playing in the Fields.

— *Take care that neither of you come to me with Complaint.*

3. *In*

3. *In both.* A great Crowd spread around (*circumfusi*) in the Forum, murmured.

Note, Sometimes two Verbs, the one Singular, the other Plural, are referred to the same Collective Noun of the Singular Number.

— Part is amazed at (*stupet*) the fatal Gift of Minerva, and admire (*mirantur*) the Bulk of the Horse.

VII. ANACOLUTHON.

WHEN the Consequent agrees not with the antecedent.

1. King Juba, Caesar's Difficulties, and the smallness of his Strength being known, it seemed not good, (i. e. to Juba) to give him Time to rally, and increase his Forces,

VIII. HELLENISM, or GRÆCISM,

WHEN Authors, departing from the Latin usage, imitate the Greek. (See Heterosis, Antiptosis.)

1. *An Adjective of a Neuter Gender joined with Substantives of a different Gender.*

— Death is the last of all Evils.

2. *A Genitive after certain Verbs, and Adjectives.*

— Give over those tender Tears. — Abstain from Anger.

— He was blind, mad, sick of Mind, &c.

3. *An*

3. *An Accusative for a Nominative.* I will make you to be (*te ut sis* for *ut tu sis*) miserable. (See *Antiptôsis*, Ex. 6.

— *A Nominative for an Accusative.* After he had left off to dream (*desertuit*) himself to be *Mæonides*.

4. *A Dative for an Accusative after esse.* Nor did it profit the Men to be brave, or the Horses swift.

5. *An Infinitive for a Gerundive.* The Idle seem born to consume the Fruits of the Earth.

— *An Infinitive Passive for the Supine in u.* This is a Book worthy to be read.

6. *The Accusative after a Participle, &c.* See *Synecdochè*.

7. *A Neuter Adjective for an Adverb.* The Hydra hissing dreadful.—Groaning much.—Looking stern.

8. *The Accusative for the Ablative.* Souls, than which more pure the Earth never bore.

§. IV. HYPERBATON.

To which are referred,

I. ANASTROPHE ; i. e.

THE placing one Word before another.

1. *The* rest I satisfy all ; *myself* I cannot satisfy.
2. Hope and Fear *between*, they are doubtful.

II. HYTEROLOGIA, or HYSTERON PROTERON ; i. e.

WHEN what is last in Sense is put first.

1. *He is well, and lives.*
2. *Let us die, and rush into the midst of our Enemies.*

III. HYPALLAGE ; i. e.

A Mutual Change of Cases.

1. Let us give the *Winds* to our *Fleet*.
2. I intend to speak of *Forms* changed into *new Bodies*, (for, Bodies changed into new Forms.)
3. They went *darkling* through the *Shade* in the *lonely Night*, (for, alone in the dark Night.)

IV. SY-

IV. SYNCHYSIS; i. e.

A Confused and intricate Order of Words.

1. These Rocks, *call the Italians*, which are the Waves amidst, Altars.

V. TMESIS,

*D*ivides a Compound Word, and interposeth some other.

1. *A* very to me grateful Thing will you do.
2. And now I *the only one* was left, (*super unus eram* for *supereram*.)
3. A Nation lying under the *seven Northern Stars*, (*Septem subjēta trioni*.)

VI. PARENTHESIS; i. e.

*W*HEN the Sentence is interrupted by the Insertion of a Word or Words.

1. To fly from Vice (*you know*) is Virtue.
2. O Tityrus, till I return (*the Way is short*) feed the Goats.
3. Other Things of this Kind (*they are so many*) would tire the prattling Fabius *.

* The Hyperbaton, strictly so called, is too long a Parenthesis; or when the Verb is at too great a distance from the Nominative Case, as, in Virg. *Æn.* xii. 161. there are about eight Verses between them.

The End of the FIGURA.

A useful REMARK.

IN rendering the foregoing Examples into Latin, the Learner will observe that the same Word in English has frequently a different Meaning or Signification, according to the sense or purport of the Sentence it is connected with. The same Observation is equally applicable to the Latin Tongue. In this case, the common Word given in the Dictionary, is to be guarded against, and varied according to the sense or force of the Expression; As for instance, to marry in Latin is nubo; but if it be said, a Father marries his Daughter, to marry is nuptum dare; If it be spoken of the Priest who marries, to marry in this sense is matrimonio jungerere; A Man marrying a Woman is uxorem ducere. The Idiom, or peculiar Phrase of the Word in both Languages is always to be attended to, as is evident, not only from the above Remark, but from many Examples in the present Book of Cautions; and also is more largely exemplified in the Peculiar Use and Signification of certain Latin Words, &c. published by Dr. Willymot, on this subject, for the Instruction of the higher Classes, or more advanced in Learning.

Note, 1. *The English of the foregoing Examples, is set down in the following Vocabulary, not alphabetically, but according to the Rules under each General Head, and is divided into three several Parts.*

I. The CAUTIONS.

II. The OBSERVATIONS.

III. The FIGURA.

11. *When the Latin is given in the English Example, or the same English Word frequently occurs, the Latin is not here repeated.*

A
V O C A B U L A R Y
E N G L I S H and L A T I N,
T O T H E
C A U T I O N S,

Or first Part of the foregoing E X A M P L E S.

A and AN.

An acre, *jugerum*, i, n.

Some, *quidam*.

A LL, *omnis*, e, adj.

A place, *locus*, i, m.

Think, *sentio*, 4.

A hen, *gallina*, æ, f.

The same thing, *idem*.

A penny, *denarius*, i, m.

Concerning, *de*.

A piece, *singulus*, adj.

Virtue, *virtus*, *utis*, f.

R. 3. When, *quando*.

To speak, *loquor*, 3.

Bought, to buy, *emo*, 3.

Honest, *probus*, adj.

Wood, *lignum*, i, n.

Learned, *doctus*, adj.

Three, *tres*, *tria*, pl.

A man, *vir*, *iri*, m.

Pence, *denarii*, *orum*, m.

Of, *ex*.

A foot, *pes*, *dis*, m.

English, *Anglus*.

R. 4. Once, *semel*, adv.

Slain, *occisus*, adj.

A year, *annus*, i, m.

Rule 2. To divide, *di-*

To say, *dico*, 3.

vido, 3.

Horace, *Horatius*, i, m.

A field, *ager*, *gri*, m.

Apollo, *inis*, 3 m.

To set down, *describo*, 3.

To smile, *rideo*, 2.

Twelve, *duodenus*, adj.

Twice, *bis*, adv.

K

A day,

A day, <i>dies, ei, m.</i>	Humanity, <i>humanitas, a- iis, f.</i>
A sheppard, <i>pastor, oris, 3. m.</i>	Learning, <i>doctrina, a, f.</i>
To count, <i>numero, i.</i>	To become, <i>fit, v. irr.</i>
A flock, <i>pecus, oris, n.</i>	Dear, <i>charus, dilectus, adj.</i>
R. 5. To go, <i>eo.</i>	The people, <i>multitudo, i- nis, f.</i>
To hunt, <i>venor, i.</i>	All, <i>omnis, e, adj.</i>
To shoot, <i>aucupor, i.</i>	
To swim, <i>no, i.</i>	

A B O V E.

A B O U T.

C æsar, <i>aris, m.</i>	H ow little, <i>quan- tulus, adj.</i>
To bear, <i>fero, v. irr.</i>	To seem, <i>videor, 2 p.</i>
Any one above him, <i>pri- or.</i>	The sun, <i>sol, is, m.</i>
A King, <i>rex, gis, m.</i>	Indeed, <i>quidem.</i>
To have, <i>habeo, 2.</i>	The bottom, <i>extremus, a, um.</i>
No one, <i>nemo, inis, c.</i>	A page, <i>pagina, æ, f.</i>
A degree, <i>gradus, us, m.</i>	R. 2. An heap, <i>acer- vus i, m.</i>
Honour, <i>honor, oris, m.</i>	Dung, <i>stercus, oris, n.</i>
Strange, <i>mirum.</i>	Five, <i>quinque, indecl.</i>
A servant, <i>servus, i, m.</i>	A bushel, <i>modius, i, m.</i>
A master, <i>herus, i, m.</i>	To lay, <i>dispono, 3.</i>
R. 2. Never, <i>nunquam.</i>	The ground, <i>solum, i, n.</i>
London, <i>Londinum, i, n.</i>	Seven o'Clock, <i>septima hora.</i>
Three, <i>tres, tria, pl.</i>	R. 3. The play, <i>Fa- bula, æ, i f.</i>
Thirty, <i>triginta.</i>	To act, <i>ago, egi, 3.</i>
Brave, <i>fortis, e, adj.</i>	The Eunuch, <i>Eunuchus, i,</i>
To fight, <i>pugno, i.</i>	<i>Menander, dri, m.</i>
Two, <i>duo.</i>	Why, <i>cur, adv.</i>
Hours, <i>horæ, i pl.</i>	
R. 3. To fear, <i>timeo, 2.</i>	
God, <i>Deus, i, m.</i>	
Such, <i>is, ea, id, pro.</i>	

To

To go, *eo, is*, 4.To destroy, *perdo*, 3.To suffer, *finis*, 3.To live, *vivo*, 3.Way, *modus*, *i*, m.

ACCORDING TO.

R. 2. Breakfast, *jenta*,
culum, *i* n.**T**O speak, *loquor*, 3.Nothing, *nihil*.Truth, *veritas, atis*, f.To live, *vivo*, 3.Their own, *suus, a, um*.Nature, *natura, æ*, f.Went, (*to go*) *eo*, 4.School, *schola, æ*, f.Time, *tempus, oris*, n.To mind, *incumbo*, 3.To wait, *expecto*, 1.To think upon, *cogito*, 1.R. 3. To expel, *pello*, 3.Rome, *Roma, æ*, f.Liberty, *Libertas, atis*, f.Began, to begin, *cæpi*.To dawn, *illucesco*, 3.

According as.

Every ones, *cujusque*.Pleasure, *libido, inis*, f.To deserve, *mereor*, 2.

A G A I N.

A F T E R.

TO make, *facio*, 3.A coat, *tunica, æ*, f.The same, *idem, eadem*,*idem*.Manner, *modus, i*, m.

(qui understood.)

Before, *antea*.To call, *dico*, 3.His own, *suus, a, um*.Name, *nomen, inis*, 3 n.To lay out, *dispono*.A field, *ager, ri*, m.Fashion, *mos, ris*, m.A garden, *hortus, i*, m.**I**F, *si*, conj.Ever, *unquam*, adv.To find, *offendo*, 3.A Street, *platea, æ*, f.To strike, *percutio*, 3.So, *isdem, eadem; idem*.Very, *valde*, adv.To be angry, *irascor*, 3 d.Never, *nunquam*.To see, *video*, 2.Before, *ante*, prep.Perhaps, *forte*.

R. 2. To commend,

laudo, 1.

Beauty, <i>forma</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>f</i> .	A stone, <i>lapis</i> , <i>idis</i> , <i>m</i> .
Italy, <i>Italia</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>f</i> .	The sea, <i>pontus</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>m</i> .
So long, <i>tam diu</i> .	To lift up, <i>erigo</i> , <i>3</i> .
Harrassed, <i>wexatus</i> , <i>adj</i> .	A wave, <i>flactus</i> , <i>us</i> , <i>m</i> .
Now, <i>nunc</i> , <i>adv</i> .	A rock, <i>scopulus</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>m</i> .
To rest, <i>regniesco</i> , <i>3</i> .	R. 5. To expect, <i>expecto</i> , <i>1</i> .
Africa, <i>a</i> , <i>f</i> .	To finish, <i>absolvo</i> , or <i>conficio</i> , <i>3</i> .
To lay waste, <i>vasto</i> , <i>1</i> .	A task, <i>pensum</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>n</i> . or <i>opus</i> , <i>eris</i> , <i>n</i> .
Just, <i>justus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .	A Law, <i>lex</i> , <i>legis</i> , <i>f</i> .
Honest, <i>honestus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .	Ought, <i>debeo</i> , <i>2</i> .

A G A I N S T.

T O prepare, <i>paro</i> , <i>1</i> .	To controul, <i>rego</i> , <i>3</i> .
A Sacrifice, <i>sacrficium</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>n</i> .	Only, <i>tantum</i> , <i>adv</i> .
To ask for, <i>peto</i> , <i>3</i> .	The people, <i>populus</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>m</i> .
The Consulship, <i>consulatus</i> , <i>us</i> , <i>m</i> .	A magistrate, <i>magistratus</i> , <i>us</i> , <i>m</i> .

The next, *proximus*, *a*, *um*.

A L L.

R. 2. To make ready, <i>paro</i> , <i>1</i> .	C A R E for, or take care of, <i>curo</i> , <i>1</i> .
A present, <i>munus</i> , <i>eris</i> , <i>n</i> .	A stoic, <i>stoicus</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>m</i> .
A Father, <i>pater</i> , <i>tris</i> , <i>m</i> .	A philosopher, <i>philosophus</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>m</i> .
To come, <i>venio</i> , <i>4</i> .	A sin, <i>peccatum</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>n</i> .
R. 3. A wise man, <i>sapiens</i> , <i>tis</i> , <i>m</i> .	Equal, <i>aqualis</i> , <i>le</i> , <i>adj</i> .
To do, <i>facio</i> , <i>3</i> .	R. 2. It becomes, <i>debet</i> , <i>imp</i> .
Nothing, <i>nihil</i> .	To comfort, <i>consolor</i> , <i>1</i> .
To take, <i>capio</i> , <i>3</i> .	d.
A city, <i>urbs</i> , <i>is</i> , <i>f</i> .	A mother, <i>mater</i> , <i>tris</i> , <i>f</i> .
But, <i>sed</i> .	It delights, <i>juvat</i> , <i>imp</i> .
To take care, <i>caveo</i> , <i>2</i> .	
Lest, <i>ne</i> , <i>conj</i> .	

To

To help, *adjuvo*, 1. Own country, *patria*, *a*, f.
 A neighbour, *vicinus*, *i*, But not, *non tamen*.
 m. Without, *sine*, prep.
 Beauty, *fas*, *oris*, m. Loss, *damnum*, *i*, n.
 Youth, *juventus*, *utis*, f. An army, *exercitus*, *us*, m.
 To lose, *amitto*, 3. An enemy, *inimicus*, *i*, m.
 Judgment, *judicium*, *i*, n. To fly, *fugia*, 3.
 To use, *utor*, 3 d. A bell, *tintinnabulum*, *i*,
 n. n.

A L O N G.

TO go home, *ire* R. 2. A maker, *ma-*
domum. *gister*, *ri*, m.
 To order, *statuo*, 3. A preacher, *concionator*,
 Some, *certus*, *a*, um. *oris*, m.
 A troop, *legio*, *nis*, 3. To finish, *finio*, 4.
 The shore, *littus*, *oris*, n. Prayer, *precis*, *i*, em, f.
 Highways, *publica via*, Rude, *male moratus*.
a, f. Church, *templum*, *i*, n.
 Custom, *mos*, *moris*, m. To make, *ferro*, v. irr.
 Excellent, *eximius*, *a*, um.

A M A R E, &c.

TO study, *studeo*, 2. Law, *lex*, *legis*, f.
 To please, *placeo*, 2. To rule, *rego*, 3.
 Too late, *sero nimis*. Clemency, *clementia*, *a*, f.
 School, *Schola*, *a*, f. A Turk, *Turca*, *a*, m.
 To-day, *hodie*, adv. A Christian, *Christianus*,
i, m.
 Perhaps, *fortasse*, adv. To enjoy, *potior*, 4 d.
 To be whipped, *vapulo*, 1. The spoil, *spolia*, *orum*, n.
 First, *primus*, adj. Tents, *castra*, *orum*, n.
 Cambridge, *Cantabrigia*. To fit, *confideo*, 2.
 To return, *redeo*, 4. To explain, *expono*, 3.
 A lesson, *lectio*, *onis*, f.

R. 3. To sleep, <i>dormio</i> , 4.	A field, <i>ager</i> , <i>ri</i> , m.
To trouble, <i>torqueo</i> , 1.	To see, <i>video</i> , 2.
To awake, or be awake, <i>evigilo</i> , 1.	A fox, <i>vulpes</i> , <i>is</i> , c.
Arthousand, <i>milli</i> , 1.	To run away, <i>ausugio</i> , <i>i</i> , 3.
A thought, <i>cogitatio</i> , <i>onis</i> , f.	With, <i>i. e.</i> having stolen, <i>surrepto</i> .
Mind, <i>mens</i> , <i>tis</i> , f.	A goose, <i>anser</i> , <i>ris</i> , m.
Justly, <i>juste</i> , or <i>jure</i> .	To hasten, <i>propere</i> , 1.
To grieve, <i>dolor</i> , 2.	A seat, <i>locus</i> , <i>i</i> , m.
To be idle, <i>castus</i> , 1, or, <i>otior</i> , 1 d.	And therefore, <i>itaque</i> .
To learn, <i>disco</i> , 3.	To be afraid, <i>timeo</i> , 2.
To lose, <i>perdo</i> , 3.	To walk, <i>ambulo</i> , 1.
Labour, <i>opera</i> , <i>e</i> , f.	Yesterday, <i>heri</i> , adv.
The master, <i>præceptor</i> , <i>o</i> - <i>ris</i> , m.	A man, <i>quidam</i> , pron.
To be afraid, <i>timeo</i> , 2.	The Country, <i>rur</i> , <i>ris</i> , n.
Fear, <i>timor</i> , <i>oris</i> , m.	Men generally, <i>sepe omnes</i> .
Ostentimes, <i>sæpe</i> , adv.	To believe, <i>credo</i> , 3.
To be made, <i>fio</i> , v. irr.	Plenty, <i>copia</i> , <i>e</i> , f.
Diligent, <i>diligens</i> , adj.	Corn, <i>seges</i> , <i>etis</i> , f. or <i>triticum</i> , <i>i</i> , n.
To be laid, <i>jaceo</i> , 2.	Year, <i>annus</i> , <i>i</i> , m.
A bed, <i>lectum</i> , <i>i</i> , n.	Night, <i>nox</i> , <i>noctis</i> , f.
There, <i>ibi</i> , adv.	To come on, <i>appeto</i> , 3.
To be hungry, <i>esurio</i> , 4.	To hasten, <i>propere</i> , 1.
R. 4. Not, <i>ne</i> conj.	Home, <i>domus</i> , <i>us</i> , f.
Interrupt, <i>interturbo</i> , 1, or, <i>impedio</i> , 4.	While, <i>dum</i> , adv.
To write, <i>scribo</i> , 3.	Playing, to play, <i>ludo</i> , 3.
Yesterday, <i>heri</i> , adv.	To think, <i>cogito</i> , 1.
To walk, <i>ambulo</i> , 1.	Of, <i>de</i> , prep.
	Lesson, <i>lectio</i> , <i>onis</i> , f.

AMONG.

A M O N G.

Old, <i>pristinus</i> , a, um.	
War, <i>bellum</i> , i, n.	
People, <i>populus</i> , i, m.	To rest, <i>quiesco</i> , 3.
To chuse, <i>deligo</i> , 3.	To dwell, <i>habito</i> , i.
A friend, <i>amicus</i> , i, m.	A hut, <i>tugurium</i> , i n.
R. 2. Reckon, <i>duco</i> , 3.	Upon the account of,
or <i>habeo</i> , 2.	<i>propter</i> , prep.
An evil, <i>malum</i> , i, n.	Too much, <i>nimius</i> , adv.
Either, <i>vel</i> , conj.	Labour, <i>labor</i> , oris, m.
Nature, <i>natura</i> , a, f.	To give over, <i>cesso</i> , i n.
To appoint, <i>statuo</i> , 3.	Battle, <i>praelium</i> , ii, n.
or, <i>destino</i> , i.	
To be reckoned, <i>habeor</i> , 2.	
Men, <i>Vir</i> , i, m.	

A N D.

	To fly, <i>volo</i> , i.
	To look down upon, <i>despicio</i> , 3.
IT behoves, <i>oportet</i> , imp	A field, <i>ager</i> , gri, m.
To relieve, <i>sublevo</i> , 1.	The door, <i>ostium</i> , i, n.
A poor Man, <i>pauper</i> , ris,	A certain person, <i>quidam</i> .
To rail at, <i>jurgiis adior</i> ,	To tell, <i>annuncio</i> , i.
4 d.	Good news, <i>latus</i> , a, um,
R. 2. Consul, <i>is</i> m.	A letter, <i>epistola</i> , a, f.
To live, <i>vivo</i> , 3.	Carrier, <i>tabellarius</i> , i, m.
To consider, <i>cogito</i> , 1.	To fit, <i>confideo</i> , 2.
By little and little, <i>paulatim</i> , adv.	Green, <i>wiridus</i> , a, um.
To take rest, <i>requiesco</i> , 3.	A Bank, <i>torus</i> , i, m.
Now and then, <i>interdum</i> .	Grass, <i>gramen</i> , inis, n.
Up and down, <i>fursum</i> , a, f.	A Nightingale, <i>lusciniæ</i> ,
<i>deorsum</i> .	To receive, <i>accipio</i> , 3.
To run, <i>curfuto</i> , i.	To study, <i>studeo</i> , 2.
R. 3. To renew, <i>renovo</i> , i.	A journey, <i>iter</i> , <i>inertis</i> , n.
	To dictate, <i>dicto</i> , i.

Supper,

Supper, <i>cena</i> , <i>e</i> , f.	Rich, <i>dives</i> .
R. 2. Severity, <i>severitas</i> , <i>atis</i> , f.	A good man, <i>bonus</i> , or <i>probus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .
Mild, <i>lenis</i> , <i>e</i> , adj.	Hard, <i>difficilis</i> , <i>e</i> , adj.
Common, <i>communis</i> , <i>e</i> .	Many, <i>multus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .
Safety, <i>salus</i> , <i>utis</i> , f.	To explain, <i>expono</i> , 3.
Profitable, <i>utilis</i> , <i>e</i> , adj.	Matter, <i>res</i> , <i>ei</i> , f.
To punish, <i>punio</i> , 4.	Briefly, <i>brevis</i> , <i>imè</i> , or <i>quanta maximà brevitate</i> .
For, <i>propter</i> , prep.	R. 7. In the Morning, <i>mane</i> , adv.
Idleness, <i>ignavia</i> , <i>e</i> , f.	To rise, <i>surgo</i> , 3.
To grieve, <i>ango</i> , 3, or <i>non molestè fero</i> .	To sacrifice, <i>sacrificio</i> , 3.
R. 3. Even, <i>vel</i> .	According to, <i>secundum</i> , or <i>juxta</i> , prep.
Enemy, <i>inimicus</i> , <i>i</i> , m.	Law, <i>lex</i> , <i>gis</i> , f.
To find fault with, <i>vituperò</i> , 1.	A French man, <i>Gallus</i> , <i>i</i> , m.
At this time, <i>hoc tempore</i> .	At, <i>apud</i> , prep.
Such a one, <i>talis</i> , <i>is</i> , adj.	<i>Niagara</i> , <i>e</i> , f.
R. 4. To persuade, <i>suadeo</i> , 2.	Saw, to see, <i>video</i> , 2.
To play, <i>ludo</i> , 3.	A standard, <i>vexillum</i> , <i>i</i> , 1.
To-morrow, <i>cras</i> , adv.	To open, <i>recludo</i> , 3.
To know, <i>scio</i> , 4.	A gate, <i>porta</i> , <i>e</i> , f.
Sunday, <i>dies dominica</i> .	To understand, <i>cognosco</i> , <i>novi</i> , 3.
R. 5. To punish, <i>punio</i> , 4.	Danger, <i>periculum</i> , <i>i</i> , n.
A Tyrant, <i>tyrannus</i> , <i>i</i> , m.	To fly, <i>aufugio</i> , 3.
A judge, <i>iudex</i> , <i>icis</i> , c.	France, <i>Gallia</i> , <i>e</i> , f.
A crime, <i>culpa</i> , <i>e</i> , f.	To be informed of, <i>audio</i> , 4.
To value, <i>estimo</i> , 1.	Distress, <i>calamitas</i> , <i>atis</i> , f.
The son, <i>filius</i> , <i>i</i> , m.	
Such a man, <i>aliquis</i> .	
A man, <i>homo</i> , <i>inis</i> , c.	
R. 6. To care a pin for, <i>pili facio</i> .	

To

Sent, to send, *mitto*, 3. Man, *homo*, *inis*, c.

Assistance, *auxilium*, i, n. Born, *natus*, a, um.

Anthony, *Antonius*, i, m. Calamity, *calamitas*, atis,

To return, *redeo*, 2. f.

Italy, *Italia*, a. A spark, *scintilla*, a, f.

Every one, *nemo non*. Naturally, *naturaliter*, or

To think, *puto*, 1. *naturā*.

A friend, *familiaris*. To fly upwards, *subvolo*

Cicero, *nis*, m. 1, or *ascendo*, 3.

Brutus, *i*, m.

R. 8. So great, *tantus*. A T.

Profit, *fructus*, ūs, m.

Prosperity, *prosperitas*, res, P. Profuse, *profusus*, a, um.

pl. To sell, *vendo*, 3.

Unless, *nisi*, adv. Corn, *frumentum*, i, n.

To rejoice, *gaudeo*, 2 n. Twice, *bis*, adv.

An owl, *bubo*, onis, m. A price, *pretium*, i, n.

By night, *nocturnus*. R. 2. An hour, *hora*, a,

Sometimes, *aliquando*. f.

Weary, *peresus*, a, um. To say, *repeto*, 3.

Desirous, *cupidus*, a, um. Monitor, *vis*, m.

Rest, quiet, *etis*, f. Church, *templum*, i, n.

Wise men, *sapientes*, pl. To take notice of, *obser-*

Fools, *stulti*, pl. 3, 1.

To be mistaken, *erro*, 1. To play, *ludo*, 3.

Sooner or later, *serius* There, *illuc*, adv.

aut citius. R. 3. A good Scholar,

Wise, *sapiens*, tis, adj. *doctus*, a, um.

Ignorant, *ignarus*, a, um. To learn, *disco*, 3.

Foolish, *stolidus*, a, um. Rome, *Roma*, a, f.

To speak, *loquor*, 3 d. To dwell, *habito*, or com-

Latin, *Latine*, adv. *moror*, 1.

To paint, *pingo*, 3. To desire, *cupio*, 3.

Hogwarts, *i*, m. To stay, *maneo*, 2.

Sextus,

Sextus, *i*, *m*. To bear, *patior*, *3 d*.
Carthage, *Carthago*, *inis*, *air*, *cælum*, *i*, *n*.
f. To drive away, *pello*, *3*.
Only one, *unus solum*. Fopperies, *ineptiæ*, *pl*.
Legion, *legio*, *onis*, *f*. Fraud, *fraus*, *dis*, *f*.
An oracle, *oraculum*, *i*, *n*.
Delphos, *Delphi*, *orum*.

B E F O R E.

R. 4. A speech, *oratio*,
onis, *f*.
Beginning, *principium*, *i*,
n.

TO desire, *cupio*, *3*.
A Scholar, *doctus*,
a, *um*.

Very, *ipse*. Must, *debeo*, *2*.
Consulship, *consulatus*, *us*,
m. Diligently, *sedulo*, *adv*.
Tall, *procerus*, *a*, *um*.

End, *exitus*, *us*, *m*. An oak, *quercus*, *us*, *f*.
To love, *diligo*, *3*. Once, *semel*.

Sight, *aspectus*, *us*, *m*. An acorn, *glans*, *dis*, *f*.
Mercurius, *i*, *m*. To become, *fio*, *v*. *irr*.

The command, *jussus*, *us*,
m. A tree, *arbor*, *oris*, *f*.
To send for, *arcesso*, *3*.

Jove, *Jupiter*, *Jovis*. The day before, *pridie*.

To order, *rego*, *3*. To die, *ex hac vita migro*.

R. 5. To pass by, *præ-* *R. 2.* To be brought
tereo, *4*. forth, *nascor*, *3*.

A gate, *ostium*, *ii*, *n*. Says, *inquit*.

An angel, *angelus*, *i*, *m*. Wisdom, *sapientia*, *a*, *f*.

To blind, *obcæco*, *i*. Deep, *profundum*, *i*, *n*.

I am sorry for, *doleo*, with A spring, *fons*, *tis*, *m*.

an abl. (or his death Water, *aqua*, *a*, *f*.

troubles me. To commit, *perpetro*, *i*.

A fact, *facinus*, *oris*, *n*.

A W A Y. To interpose, *interpono*, *3*.

HENCE, *hinc*, *adv*. Authority, *auctoritas*, *a-*
As fast, *quam*, *ce-*
lerrimè.

B E I N G.

B E H I N D.

A N Y thing, *Quid*.
Any more, *aliud*.
Mischief, *malum*, i, n.
To be done, *fit*, irr.

Frugally, *parce*, adv.
Very seldom, *rare*, adv.
R. 7. Gaul, *Gallia*, æ, f.
Quiet, *quietus*, a um.
Went, to go, *proficiscor*, 3.
Italy, *Italia*, æ, f.

B E I N G.

To hinder, *obsto*, 1.
To do good, *utilis esse*.
R. 2. To plead a cause, *causam agere*.
To think, *meditor*, 1.
To become, *deceo*, 2.
R. 3. Winter, *hyems*,
etis, f.

To be done, *geror*, 3.
Could *possum*, irr.
Ought, *debeo*, 2.

To hinder, *prohibeo*, 2.
To hurt, *nocep*, 2.

R. 4. Battle, *pugna*, æ, f.

Cæsar, *aris*, 3.

To be killed, *occidor*, 3.

R. 5. Death, *mors*, *tis*,

An Evil, *malum*, i, n.

Greatest good, *summum bonum*.

R. 6. The King, *rex*,
regis, 3.

Fidelity, *veracitas*, *atis*, f.

Prudence, *sapientia*, æ, f.

To confide, *fidem habeo*, 2.

Nobody, *nemo*, *in*, m.
Thinks so, *hoc videtur*.
Yourself, *Te*.

To run away, *fugio*, *gi*, 3.

A Commander, *Dux*, u-

cis, m.

Few, *pauci*, pl.

R. 2. Plato, *onis*, 3 m.

To believe, *credo*, *didi*, 3.

B E Y O N D.

B Eginning, *exordium*,
i, n.

Speech, *oratio*, *onis*, f.

To lengthen, *produco*, 3.

Sufficient, *satis*, adv.

To indulge, *indulgeo*, *fi*,

2.

B O T H.

T O travel, *perago*,
egi, 3.

Peace,

Peace, *pax, acis, fi.* Condition, *conditio, onis, f.*
 War, *bellum, i, 2 n.* To place, *pono, 3.*
 To attend, *infervio, ire, 4.* A creature, *animal, is, n.*
 Honour, *honor, oris, m.* A crocodile, *crocodilus, i, m.*
 Danger, *periculum, i, n.*

B U T.

Setting, *occidens, tis.* To move, *moveo, 2.*
 Sun, *sol, is, m.* Upper, *superior, adj.*
 R. 2. Horse *equus, i, m.* Jaw, *faucis, is, f.*
 To stumble, *titubo, 1.* To eat, *comedo, 3.*
 To sin, *pecco, 1.* To condemn, *danno, 1.*
 Almost, *ferè.* One, *unus, a, um.*
 To exclaim, *exclamo, 1.* Brought, to bring, *affero, attuli.*
 So much, *tantus, adj.* A book, *liber, ri, m.*
 Wickedness, *scelus, eris, n.* Horatius, *i, m.*
 To think, *puto, 1.* No-body, *Nemo, inis, c.*
 True, *verus, adj.* Cicero, *onis, m.*
 To doubt, *dubito, 1.* R. 4. To touch, *tango, 3.*
 To say, *repeto, 3.* Peevish, *iracundus, a, um,*
 No one doubted, *erat nemini dubium.* To quarrel, *litigo, 1, or litem moveo.*
 To be restored, *restituor, 3.* To disgrace, *diffideo, 2.*
 Kingdom, *regnum, i, n.* To have in one's mouth, *usurpo, 1.*
 R. 3. To refuse, *respuo, 3.* Name, *nomen, inis, n.*
 Money, *pecunia, a, f.* To know not, *nescia, 4.*
 To offer, *offero, obtuli.* To be ruled by, *ausculto, 1.*
 Unless, *nisi, adv.* Danger, *periculum, i, n.*
 To do a bad Thing, *flagitium admitto.* or (you will be safe, *tutus.*
 To desire, *cupio, 3.* R. 5. To be used, *soleo, 2.*
 Poor, *tenuis, e, adj.* To eat, *edo, 3.*

Silver

Silver, <i>argenteus, a, um.</i>	Strong, <i>robustus, a, um.</i>
A dish, <i>lanx, cis, f.</i>	Patient, <i>pariens, tis, adj.</i>
Old <i>vetulus, a, um.</i>	Difficult, <i>difficilis, e, adj.</i>
A Sibyl, <i>Sibylla, a, f.</i>	To make, <i>compono, 3.</i>
To persuade, <i>suadeo, 2.</i>	Versè, <i>carmen, inis, n.</i>
To use, <i>utor, 3.</i>	To try, <i>tento, 1, or tendo,</i>
Earthen, <i>fictilis, le, adj.</i>	3.
A platter, <i>patella, a, f.</i>	Readily, <i>facile</i> or <i>promptè,</i>
To grieve, <i>doleo, 2.</i>	<i>adv.</i>
To force, <i>cogo, 3.</i>	To get, <i>adipiscor, 3.</i>
Honey, <i>mel, lis, n.</i>	Glory, <i>gloria, a, f.</i>
	To give, <i>do, 1.</i>

B Y.

R. 3. He would have,
volo, vis, v. irr.

T O order, or give	To believe, <i>credo, 3.</i>
orders, <i>præcipio, 3.</i>	To form, <i>facio, 3.</i>
To be glad, <i>gaudeo, 2.</i>	A judgment, <i>judicium, i,</i>
In the Evening, <i>vesperi.</i>	<i>n.</i>
To sit down, <i>confideo, 2.</i>	Doing, <i>factum, i, n.</i>
A garden, <i>hortus, i, m.</i>	Event, <i>eventus, us, m.</i>
Thames, <i>Thamesis, is, m.</i>	A sport, <i>ludus, i, m.</i>
To order, <i>jubeo, 2.</i>	Agreeable to your mind,
To receive, <i>accipio, 3.</i>	<i>tui stomachi,</i>
A wound, <i>vulnus, eris, n.</i>	To make, <i>facio, 3.</i>
Head, <i>caput, itis, n.</i>	Conjecture, <i>conjectura, a,</i>
The ear, <i>auris, is, f.</i>	<i>f.</i>
R. 2. To drink, <i>bibo, 3.</i>	A philosopher, <i>philoso-</i>
Often, <i>sæpe, adv.</i>	<i>phus, i, m.</i>
To be apt, <i>soleo, 2.</i>	England, <i>Anglia, a, f.</i>
To contract, <i>contrabo, 3.</i>	Usually, <i>plerumque, adv.</i>
A disease, <i>morbis, i, m.</i>	To crown, <i>corono, 1.</i>
To rise, <i>surgo, 3.</i>	An archbishop, <i>archiepif-</i>
Betimes in the Morning,	<i>copus, i, m.</i>
<i>diluens, adv.</i>	R. 4. To order, <i>jubeo, 2.</i>

L

To

To disband, *dimitto*, 3. Avarice, *avaritia*, *æ*, f.
 Army, *exercitus*, *ûs*, m. To drive, *pello*, 3.
Januarius, *i*, m. Of, *de*, prep.
 A neighbour, *vicinus*, *i*, Greatness, *magnitudo*, *i*-
 m. nis, f.
 To come, again, *redeo*, 4. A spear, *hasta*, *æ*, f.
 To-morrow, *cras*, adv. Enough, *satis*, adv.
 To terrify, *terrorem in-*
cutio.

E L S E.

A soldier, *miles*, *itis*, m.
 Punishment, *pœna*, *æ*, Force, *vis*, *vis*, f.
 f. Wrong, *injuria*, *æ*, f.
 To deserve, *dignus sum*, To remove, *tollo*, *sustuli*,
or, *mereor*, 2. 3.
 R. 2. To fear, *metuo*, 3.

Him, *hic unus*.

E V E R.

To ask, *quæro*, 3.To gain, *assequor*, 3.Learning, *bonæ literæ*,
 pl.Glory, *gloria*, *æ*, f.

To see, *viso*, 3.
 A Ship, *navis*, *is*,
 f.

A doubt, *dubium*, *i*, n.Addition, *accessio*, *onis*, f.To be made, *fio*, v. irr.The chiefest, *summus*, *a*,

E V E N.

Nephew *nepos*, *otis*,
 m. *um*.

R. 2. Fear, *timor*, *oris*,
 m.

To respect, *veneror*, 1 d.Parent, *parens*, *tis*, c.A friend, *amicus*, *i*, m.

R. 2. Roman, *Roma-*
nus, *i*, m.

To disturb, *vexo*, 1.Nativity, *natiuitas*, *atis*, f.

R. 3. London, *Londi-*
num, *i*, n.

Hannibal, *is*, m.A march, *iter*, *itineris*, n.Least, *minimus*, *a*, *um*.A Bird, *avis*, *is*, f.Suspicion, *suspicio*, *onis*, f. To build, *ædifico*, 1.

A nest,

A nest, *nidus*, *i*, *m*. Jacob, *Jacobus*, *i*, *m*.
 To line, *substerno*, *3*. Every man his family,
 Kindly, *blandè*, *adv*. *singulæ familiæ*, *pl*.

R. 4. To err, *erro*, *1*. To change, *muto*, *1*.
 Strong, *robustus*, *a*, *um*. Wavering, *inconstans*, *tis*,
 Tired, *defessus*, *a*, *um*, *adj*.
 Long, *longus*, *a*, *um*. Mind, *animus*, *i*, *m*.

To rest, *quiesco*, *3*.
 Sometimes, *aliquando*, *adv*. F A R.

A physician, *medicus*, *i*, *m*.
 Skilful, *peritus*, *a*, *um*. TO injure, *noceo*, *2*,
 To cure, *sano*, *1*. or *injuria afficio*, *3*.

Disease, *morbus*, *i*, *m*. To suffer, *permitto*, *3*.

Diligent, *diligens*, *tis*, *adj*. Grief, *dolor*, *ris*, *m*.

Scholar, *discipulus*, *i*, *m*. To lessen, *minuo*, *3*.

Learned, *doctus*, *a*, *um*. To increase, *augeo*, *2*.

Tolerable, *tolerabilis*, *e*, *adj*. To write, *scribo*, *3*.

To wish for, *opto*, *1*.

To excel, *excello*, *3*. R. 2. To foresee, *pro-*

Learning, *doctrina*, *a*, *f*. *video*, *2*.

Unless, *nisi*, *adv*. Conjecture, *conjectura*, *a*, *f*.

Vain, *vanus*, *or*, *frustrà*.

To do amiss, *pecco*, *1*. To succeed, *succedo*, *3*,

To escape, *evado*, *3*. or *prosperos habeo suc-*

An eye, *oculus*, *i*, *m*. *cessus*

Expedition, *expeditis*, *nis*,

f. or, *profectio militaris*.

A happy man, *felix*, *cis*, *adj*.

Legate, *Legatus*, *i*, *m*. R. 3. Impossible, *im-*

Legion, *legio*, *onis*, *f*. *possibilis*, *e*, *adj*.

To go from, *abeo*, *v*. *n*. To prevent, *præverto*,

Eton, *Etona*, *a*. *f*. *prohibeo*, or *ne fiant*.

Cambridge, *Cantabrigia*, *a*, *f*. Marriage,

Marriage, *nuptiæ, arum*, To stand, *sto*, 1.
 pl. f. To help, *adjuvo*, 1.
 Sickness, *morbus, i, m.* To gain, *adipiscor*, 3 d.
 To walk, *ambulo*, 1. Honour, *honor, ris, m.*
 French, *Gallicus*.
 Fleet, *classis, is, f.*

F O R.

E Nemy, *inimicus, i, m.* R. 5. Shameful, *turpis, e, adj.*
 Cattle, *pecus, udis, f.* To remember, *memini, v. def.*
 Booty, *praeda, æ, f.*
 Soldier, *miles, itis, m.* To tell, *repeto*, 3.
 An hostage, *obses, idis, c.*
 To desire, *desidero*, 1.

F R O M.

A pledge, *pignus, oris, n.*
 Faithfulness, *fides, ei, f.* **W** IND, *ventus, i, m.*
 R. 2. To create, *creo*, 1. To hinder, *prohibeo*, 2.
 Use, *usus, us, m.*
 To be angry, *succenseo*, 2. A bee, *apis, is, f.*
 To defend, *defendo*, 3. To carry, *fero, v. irr.*
 R. 3. To punish, *multo*, 1. Home, *domus, us, 4.*
 Why, *cur*, adv.
 Death, *mors, tis, f.* To use, *utor*, 3d.
 To violate, *violo*, 1. To be discouraged, *de- terreor*, 2.
 Covenant, *fœdus, eris, n.*
Belgæ, arum, m. Learning, *disco*, 3.

To blame, *culpo*, 1.Justly, *merito*, adv.

H E N C E.

To surrender, *dedo*, 3.

With reason, *merito*, adv. **T** O carry away, *abduco*, 3.
 To call, *voco*, 1.

Jacob, *Jacobus, i, m.* It matters not, *non inter- sit.*
 To supplant, *supplanto*, 1.

R. 4. Praise, worthy, A month, *mensis, is, m.*
laude-dignus.

H O W.

H O W.

F E W <i>paucus, a um.</i>	Firm, <i>firmus, a, um.</i>
Understand, <i>intellego, 3.</i>	Solid, <i>solidus, a, um.</i>
Parfimony, <i>parfimonia, æ, f.</i>	Body, <i>corpus, oris, n.</i>
	To seem, <i>videor, 2.</i>
	To make, <i>formo, 1.</i>
Greatly, <i>valdè, adv.</i>	Earth, <i>terra, æ, f. or limus terra.</i>
To fear, <i>timeo, 2.</i>	To crumble, <i>reduco, 3, or must return, reverter, 3.</i>
To offend, <i>offendo, 3.</i>	Dust, <i>pulvis, eris, m.</i>
To suffer, <i>patior, 3, d.</i>	R. 3. To wish, <i>volo, v. irr.</i>
Voyage, <i>iter, ineris, n.</i>	To study, <i>cogito, 1.</i>
Alas! <i>heu, or, ah! interj.</i>	To make, <i>conficio, 3.</i>
Hope, <i>spes, ei, f.</i>	A Library, <i>Bibliotheca, æ, f.</i>
To fall, <i>decido, 3.</i>	To give up, <i>reddo, 3.</i>
Incredible, <i>incredibilis, e, f.</i>	Account, <i>ratio, onis, 3.</i>
Prussia, <i>æ, f.</i>	
To encourage, <i>animio, 1.</i>	
A captain, <i>dux, cis, c.</i>	
A soldier, <i>miles, itis, c.</i>	
Presence, <i>presentia, æ, f.</i>	
Born, <i>natus, a, um.</i>	
Scarce, <i>vix, adv.</i>	
Way, <i>modus, i, m.</i>	
A Word, <i>verbum, i, n.</i>	
To change, <i>muto, 1. R. 2.</i>	
The prophet, <i>propheta, æ, m.</i>	
Daniel, <i>elis, m.</i>	
A Babylonian, <i>Babylonius, i, m.</i>	
To expel, <i>pello, 3.</i>	
Nebuchadnezzar, <i>is, m.</i>	
Society, <i>societas, atis, f.</i>	

I F.

T O intend, <i>statuo, 3, or designo, 1.</i>
To take, <i>cipio, 3.</i>
A town, <i>oppidum, i, n.</i>
To lay waste, <i>vastio, 1.</i>
Country, <i>regio, onis, f.</i>
To perform, <i>perficio, 3.</i>
Task, <i>opus, eris, n.</i>
To know, <i>scio, 4.</i>
To follow, <i>consequor, 3.</i>
To study, <i>studeo, 2.</i>
With a willing mind, <i>lubens, or lubentèr.</i>

Easy, <i>facilis</i> , e, adj.	Greek, <i>Græcæ literæ</i> , pl.
The least, <i>minimus</i> , a, um.	Fourteen, <i>quatuor decem</i> .
Task, <i>negotium</i> , i, n.	Effigy, <i>effigies</i> , ei, f.
To commend, <i>laudo</i> , i.	To carry about, <i>circum-</i> <i>fero</i> , v. irr.
To expect, <i>spera</i> , i.	
R. 2. To think, <i>existimo</i> , i.	A street, <i>platea</i> , a, f.
Part, <i>pars</i> , tis, f.	Scorn, <i>ludibrium</i> , i, n.
A story, <i>fabula</i> , a, f.	To fling into, <i>injicio</i> , 3.
To believe, <i>credo</i> , 3.	Fire, <i>ignis</i> , is, m.
Moderation, <i>moderatio</i> , o- nis, f.	Joseph, <i>Josephus</i> , i, m.
Mind, <i>animus</i> , i, m.	To warn, <i>admoneo</i> , 2.
	Oracle, <i>oraculum</i> , i, n.
	Land, <i>regio</i> , onis, f.
	Galilee, <i>Galilæa</i> , a, f.

I N.

I T.

TO set upon, *adorior*,

4.
Enemy, *hostis*, is, c.
Couragiously, *animosè*,
adv.

Soon, *citò*, adv.

To rout, *profligo*, i.

Market, *forum*, i, n.

Plate, *onis* m.

Excellent, *præclarus*, a, um.

A thief, *fur*, is, c.

To rise, *surgō*, 3.

To rob, *spolio*, i.

Neighbour, *vicinus*, i, m.

Scarce, *vix*, adv.

To find, *reperio*, 4.

To understand, *intelligo*,

3.

Easily, *facile*, adv.
To discern, *cerne*, 3.

L A S T.

TO compare, *confero*,
v. irr.

The last, *novissimus*.

To name, *nominor*, i.

L E S S.

LESS, *Minus*, adv.
Ridiculous, *ridicu-*
lus, a, um.

L E T.

L E T.

SINCE, *cum*, adv.To do, *perficio*, 3.Task, *opus*, *eris*, n.To have regard to, *colo*, 3.Piety, *pietas*, *atis*, f.To expect, *spero*, 1.To prosper, *floreo*, 2.Greatly, *valdè*, adv.To die, *emior*, 4.To hate, *detestor*, 1.A doing, *factum*, i, n.Just, *justus*, a, um.To flourish, *floreo*, 2.A branch, *ramus*, i, m.Spring, *vernus*, adj.Wicked, *pravus*, *sceleratus*.To vanish, *evanesco*, 3.A storm, *procella*, a, f.To pass away, *transco*, 4.Righteousness, *justitia*, a, f.To remain, *duro*, 1.For ever, in *aeternum*.R. 3. Born, *natus*, a, um.A woman, *mulier*, *eris*, f.To cut down, *caedo*, or *carpo*, 3.A flower, *flos*, *ris*, m.To flee, *fugio*, 3.A shadow, *umbra*, a, f.To continue, *permaneo*, 2.A tear, *lacryma*, a, f.To fall, *cado*, 3.A child, *puer*, i, m.Sometimes, *aliquando*, adv.To run, *curro*, 3.To pursue, *prosequor*, 3.Enemy, *hostis*, i, c.To march, *incedo*, 3.To follow, *subsequor*, 3. d.A corpse, *cadaver*, *eris*, n.(or a bier) *feretrum*, i, n.

L I K E.

TO conquer, *vinco*, 3.Enemy, *inimicus*, i, m.So, *ita*, adv.Powerful, *potens*, *ris*, adj.To ask, *quæro*, 3.R. 2. To repeat, *repeto*, 3.Again, &c. *iterum atque iterum*.A cuckoo, *cuculus*, i, m.End, *eventus*, *us*, m.Wine, *vinum*, i, n.To sting, *stimulo*, 1.To trust in, *confido*, 3.Riches, *divitiæ*, i, pl.To fall, *cado*, 3.

L I T T L E.

L I T T L E.

Timerous, *timidus, a, um.*

Troublesome, *molestus, a, um,*

To quarrel, *discrepo, 1.*

L O N G.

Lucilius, *i, m.*

Crassus, *i, m.*

M A N.

TO become, *fio, v. irr.*

Childish, *puerilis, e, or quæwant pueritiæ.*

Roman, *Romanus.*

To swear, *juro, 1.*

Hercules, *is, m.*

Castor, *oris, m.*

To be willing to shew oneself, *volo, v. irr.*

To take up, *capio, 3.*

Arms, *arma, orum, pl.*

To serve, *pro salute.*

Country, *patria, æ, f.*

Rational, *rationalis, e.*

Animal, *animal, is, m.*

To behave, *gero, 3.*

Deed, *opus, eris, n.*

R. 2. Quintus, *i, m.*

Croto, *onis, m.*

Liberty, *libertas, atis, f.*

London, *Londinum, i, n.*

Master, *berus, i, m.*

Always, *semper, adv.*

Severity, *sævitia, æ, f.*

R. 3. To ask, *rogo, 1.*

To day, *hodie, adv.*

To injure, *noceo, 2.*

Very, *ip e, pron.*

Grass hopper, *cicada, æ, f.*

To chirp, *queror, 3.*

Fortunate, *fortunatus, a, um.*

To fear, *timeo, 2.*

Poverty, *paupertas, atis, f.*

Disgrace, *dedecus, oris, n.*

To find, *invenio, 4.*

Swiftly, *celeriter, adv.*

A fish, *piscis, is, m.*

To swim, *nato, 1.*

Plenty, *copia, æ, f. or cæterva, æ, f.*

R. 4. To hurt, *noceo, 2.*

To spare, *parco, 3.*

Bad, *malus, a, um.*

A word, *dictum, i, m.*

Enough, *sat, adv.*

M O R E.

TO accuse, *accuso, 1.*

Noah, *Noa, æ, m.*

To wait, *expecto, 1.*

Seven,

Seven, *septem*.To send, *dimitto*, 3.A dove, *columba*, *a*, f.Ark, *arca*, *a*, f.To return, *redeo*, 4.To go down to the
grave, *morior*, or *e vita*
discedo, or *vado ad por-*
tas inferni.Place, *locus*, *i*, m.R. 2. To wonder at,
demiror, *i* d.Folly, *stultitia*, *a*, f.Oration, *oratio*, *onis*, f.To write, *scribo*, 3.Elegantly, *elegantèr*, adv.R. 3. To confer, *collo-*
quor, 3 d.Matter, *res*, *rei*, f.Treaty, *foedus*, *eris*, n.Granted, *concessus*, *a*, *um*.

M O S T.

Mediocrity, *medio-*
critas, *atis*, f.To want, *indigeo*, 2.As to, *quod ad*.Liberality, *liberalitas*, *a*
tis, f.Duty, *officium*, *i*, n.To study, *studeo*, 2.Greek, *litteræ Græcæ*.School-fellow, *condiscipu-*
lus, *i*, m.

M U C H.

Hardly, *vix*, adv.Every where, *passim*, adv.R. 2. Difficult, *diffici-*
lis, *e*, adj.Excellent, *præclarus*, *a*,
um.

M U S T.

Province, *provincia*, *a*, f.To unlearn, *dedisco*, 3.He must, *debetit*.Great skill, *summa fa-*
cultas.To cure, *sano*, *i*.Disease, *morbis*, *i*, m.Carefully, *diligenter*, adv.Lawful, *aquus*, *honestus*,

N E V E R.

Almost, *ferè*, adv.Engagement, *præ-*
lium, *i*, n.Ship, *navis*, *is*, f.To lose, *amitto*, 3.To examine, *in questio-*
postula, *i*.Stubborn, *pervitax*, *acis*,
A word,

A word, *vox, eis, f.*

R. 2. To send for, *ar-
cesso, 3.*

Sooner, *citius, adv.*

For that, *illa causa.*

Rather, *potius, adv.*

Learning, *doctrina, æ, f.*

Homer, *Homerus, i, m.*

To be esteemed, *habeor, 2*

Greek, *Græcus, i.*

Poet, *poeta, æ, m.*

Generally, *plerumque, adv.*

To despise, *contemno, 3.*

N O T.

D Ark or darkness, *tenebræ, pl.*

To take heed or beware, *To desire, peto, 3.*

caveo, 2.

To stumble, *titubo, 1.*

To be hurtful, *noceo, 2.*

or *sibi malum creo, 1.*

Punishment, *pæna, æ, f.*

As often as, *quoties, adv.*

Fault, *culpa, æ, f.*

To ask, *quæro, 3.*

To desire, *peto, 1.*

Companion, *socius, i, m.*

To advise, *moneo, 2.*

A thief, *fur, ris, m.*

R. 2. To know before, *A great many, quàm plu-
præscio, 3.*

rimi.

To come to pass, *fore.*

Countryman, *rusticus.*

Plenty, *copia, æ, f.*

O F.

Corn, *frumentum, i, n.*

Hardly, *vix, adv.*

TO grant, *concedo, 3.*

To receive, *accipio, 3.*

An end. *finis, is, m.*

A favour, *beneficium, i, n.*

To speak, *dico, 3.*

To upbraid, *exprobro, 1.*

Roman *Romanus, i.*

Afterwards, *postea adv.*

Desirous, *cupidus, a, um.*

To buy, *emo, 3.*

R. 2. To praise, *laudo, 1.*

Horse, *equus, i, m.*

To honour, *honoro, 1.*

Neighbour, *vicinus, i, m.*

Gold, *aurum, i, n.*

R. 3. Beforehand, *ante.*

Silver, *argentum, i, n.*

No great, *per quàm exiguus.*

To desire, *appeto, 3, or*

Matter, *momentum, i, n*

exopto, 1.

To speak evil, *probra dico.*

To

To deserve, <i>mereor</i> , 2 d.	A captain, <i>dux</i> , <i>cis</i> , m.
To punish, <i>corrigo</i> , 3.	An army, <i>exercitus</i> , <i>us</i> , m.
To repay, <i>rependo</i> , 3.	Evening, <i>vespera</i> .
Injury, <i>injuria</i> , <i>a</i> , f.	A soldier, <i>miles</i> , <i>itis</i> , c.
R. 4. Ought, <i>debeo</i> , 2.	As soon as, <i>simul ac</i> .
R. 5. Glad, <i>letus</i> , <i>a</i> , um.	Standard, <i>vexillum</i> , <i>i</i> , n.
Worthy, <i>dignus</i> , <i>a</i> , um.	To depend, <i>pendo</i> , 3.
Praise, <i>laus</i> , <i>dis</i> , f.	Every, <i>omnis</i> , <i>e</i> , adj.
	Side, <i>par</i> , <i>tis</i> , f.
O N or U P O N.	Afflicted, <i>afflictus</i> , <i>a</i> , um.
	Forfaken, <i>desertus</i> , <i>a</i> , um.
A Condition, <i>lex</i> , <i>gis</i> f.	To fall, <i>cado</i> , 3.
To pardon, <i>ignosco</i> , 3.	Body, <i>corpus</i> , <i>oris</i> , n.
Nero, <i>onis</i> , m.	Noble, <i>egregius</i> , <i>a</i> , um.
Excellently, <i>præclare</i> , adv.	To sit, <i>sedeo</i> , 2.
To force, <i>cogo</i> , 3.	A ring, <i>annulus</i> , <i>i</i> , m.
Begged, <i>emendicatus</i> , <i>a</i> , um.	Finger, <i>digitus</i> , <i>i</i> , m.
Bread, <i>cibus</i> , <i>i</i> , m.	<i>Ægyptus</i> , <i>i</i> , f.
The War, <i>bellum</i> , <i>i</i> , n.	To march, <i>incedo</i> , 3.
Being over, <i>finitus</i> , <i>a</i> , um.	Syria, <i>a</i> , f.
R. 2. To enquire, <i>re-qui-ro</i> , 3.	Pretence, <i>species</i> , <i>ei</i> , f.
Raven, <i>corvus</i> , <i>i</i> , m.	Peace, <i>pax</i> , <i>cis</i> , f.
To croak, <i>crocito</i> , 1.	To expel, <i>submoveo</i> , 2.
Left-hand, <i>lava</i> , <i>a</i> , f.	The rest, <i>reliqui</i> , pl.
Right, <i>dextra</i> , <i>a</i> , f.	Pain, <i>pæna</i> , <i>a</i> , f.
Hemmed, <i>septus</i> , <i>a</i> , um.	Perpetual, <i>perpetuus</i> , <i>a</i> , um.
A mountain, <i>mons</i> , <i>tis</i> , m.	Servitude, <i>servitus</i> , <i>us</i> , f.
A rock, <i>scopulus</i> , <i>i</i> , m.	Greatly, <i>valde</i> , adv.
Of the sea, <i>mare</i> , <i>is</i> , n.	To rejoice, <i>lætor</i> , 1 d.
West, <i>occidens</i> , <i>tis</i> , adj.	<i>Anaxagoras</i> , <i>a</i> , m.
	To tell, <i>nuncio</i> , 1.
	To reply, <i>respondeo</i> , 2.
	To beget, <i>gigno</i> , 3.
	Mortal, <i>mortalis</i> , <i>e</i> .

O N E.

O R.

- T**O chuse, *volo*, or, *studeo*, 2.
 To excell, *præsto*, 1.
 To agree, *consentio*, 4.
 Trade, *commercium*, i, n.
 Free, *liber*.
 Til, *donec*, adv.
 Prince, *princeps*, *ip̄is*, c.
 To denounce, *denuncio*, 1.
 R. 2. To dispose, *col- loco*, 1.
 To touch, *contingo*, 3.
 To fill up, *expleo*, 2.
 A fortification, *munimen- tum*, i, n.
 Hostage, *obses*, *idis*, m.
 R. 3. Justice, *Iustitia*, æ, f.
 To require, *posco*, 3.
 A case, *causa*, æ, f.
 Hard, *difficilis*, e, adj.
 To determine, *decerno*, 3.
 R. 4. *Epicurus*, i, m.
 To place, *pono*, 3.
 Chief, *summus*, a, um.
 Pleasure, *voluptas*, *atis*, f.
 Slow, *tardus*, a, um.
 To hearken to, *ausculto*, 1.
 Counsel, *consilium*, i, n.
- I**T matters not, *nihil interest*.
 To hold ones tongue, *taceo*, 2.
 To speak, *loquor*, 3.
 To congratulate, *gratulor*, 1.
 To fear, *timeo*, 2.
 R. 2. To drink, *bibo*, 3.
 To begone, *abeo*, v. irr.
 To demand, *jubeo*, 2.
 To desire, *rogo*, 1.
- O V E R.
- P**ower, *poteslas*, *atis*, f.
 R. 2. Famous, *in- signis*, e, adj.
 Known, *notus*, a, um.
 All, *totus*, a, um.
 World, *orbis*, is, m.
 Notorious, *pervulgatus*, a, um.
 R. 3. To seem, *videor*, 2.
 Spoken, to speak, *dico*, 3.
- O U G H T.
- T**O remember, *memi- ni*, v. def.

To

To grieve, *doleo*, 2.

O U T.

TO seek, *quæro*, 3.Desire, *cupiditas*, 3 f.R. 2. Danger, *periculum*, i, n.Cast, *jactus*, *ûs*, m.A spear, *hastâ*, æ, f.R. 3. A verse, *carmen*, *inis*, n.To translate, *reddo*, 3.Greek, *Græcus*, (sub. *sermo*, m.)To slay, *occido*, 3.A servant, *servus*, or *famulus*, i, m.To wound, *vulnero*, 1.To be ignorant, *nescio*, 4.Wisdom, *sapientia*, æ, f.To consider, *expendo*, 3.

S E L F.

TO pay, *numero*, 1.Money, *pecunia*, æ, f.Far, *remotus*, a, um.Country, *terra*, æ, f.To die, *excedo e vita*.

S I N C E.

TO suffer, *fero*, v. irr.Repulse, *repulsa*, æ, f.Thirtieth, *trigesimus*, a, um.R. 2. Famous, *insignis*,
e, adj.Ancestors, *maiores*, pl.To behave well, *bene se*
gero, 3.Youth, *pueritia*, æ, f.A city, *urbs*, *bis*, f.Honour, *honor*, *oris*, m.R. 3. To answer, *res-*
pondeo, 2.R. 4. It is a long time,
jamdudum factum est.Went, to go, *abeo*, 4.

S O.

TO undergo, *patior*, 3.To obtain, *consequor*, 3To desire, *volo*, v. irr.To feign, *finco*, 3.A word, *verbum*, i, n.Pleasure, *arbitratus*, *ûs*, m.To make himself merry,
se ex hilaro, 1.To spare, *parco*, 3.To intend, *destino*, 1.To permit, *permitto*, 3.R. 2. But, *præterquam*,
adv.

S O M E.

FAVOUR, *gratia*, æ, f.Prince, *princeps*, *ipis*.

Aversion,

Aversion, *odium*, i, n.
 Alike, *pariter*, adv.
 Fatal, *fatalis*, e, adj.
 Nature, *natura*, e, f.
 Designed, *destino*, i.
 Creature, *animal*, is, n.
 To swim, *nato*, 1.
 To fly, *volo*, 1.
 To creep, *serpo*, 3.
 To go, *incedo*, 3.
 Wild, *ferus*, a, um.
 Tame, *domesticus*, a, um.
 To dwell, *habito*, 1.
 Hole, *spelunca*, e, f.
 Cave, *caverna*, e, f.
 Earth, *terra*, e, f.
 To contrive, *curo*, 1.
 More quickly, *celerius*,
 To escape, *evado* 3.
 To hurt, *noceo*, 2.
 To some, *aliis*.
 To, *in*.
 R. 2. To be afraid,
metuo, 3.
 To fear, *timeo*, 2.
 To succeed, *succedo*, 2.
 Business, *res*, 5, f.
 To be explained, *explicor*,
 1.
 To give order, *jubeo*, 2.
 T H E.

S U C H.

TO give, *tribuo*, (part.
in dus)
 Old, *vetus*, *eris*, adj.
 Friendship, *amicitia*, e, f.
 Liberality, *liberalitas*, a-
tis, f.
 To profit, *prosum*, v. irr.
 To hurt, *noceo*, 2.
 To condemn, *damno*, 1.
 Treason, *proditio*, onis, f.
 Clemency, *clementia*, e, f.
 To execute, *neci dedo*, 3.
 TO conquer, *subigo*,
 3.
 Darius, i, m.
 The world, *orbis terra-*
rum.
 Xenophon, *entis*, m.
 Socratic, *Socraticus*.
 A philosopher, *philoso-*
phus, i, m.
 Tarquin, *Tarquinius*, i, m.
 Proud, *superbus*, a, um.
 Romans, *Romani*, pl.
 R. 2. To require, *re-*
quiro, 3.
 To maintain, *tueor* (part.
in dus.)
 Higher, *superior*.
 Station,

T H A T.

TO entreat, *quaeso*, v. def.
 Station,

Station, *vita*, æ, f.More humble, *submissus*, Like, *similis*, e, adj.

a, um.

Cælius, i, m.To behave, *gero*, 3.*Caprins*, i, m.An Informer, *delator*, 3.

THAN or THEN. m.

Interest, *auctoritas*, atis,

3, f.

Whereof, *de quo*.To think, *sentio*, 4.A magistrate, *magistratus*,To be wished for, *opto*, 2.

us, m.

Prosperity, *prospera fortuna*.

TILL.

First, *primum*, adv.To treat, *differo*, 3.Honest dealings, *res honesta*.TO return home, *domum redeo*, 4.To leave off, *desino*, 3.Profit, *utilis*, e, adj.Business, *res*, 3, f.Crime, *crimen*, inis, 3, n.Never heard of, *inauditus*,

a, um.

THERE.

A Chapel, *facellum*, i, n.

TO.

Repentance, *pænitentia*, æ, f.TO go, *adeo*, 4.Summer, *æstivus*.The grave, *sepulcrum*, i, n.Six, *sextus*, a, um.Clock, *bora*, æ, f.Church, *templum*, i, n.

THOUGH.

Only, *solum*, adv.Sunday, *dies dominicus*.A Robber, *prædo*, onis, m.Holy-day, *festus*, a, um.Market, *forum*, i, n.Common, *communis*, e, adj.Quickly, *celeriter*, adv.Enemy, *hostis*, is, c.To buy, *emo*, 3.To pretend, *simulo*, i.Fish, *piscis*, is, m.

M 2

Weather,

Weather, <i>cælum</i> , i, n.	R. 5. Cannot but, <i>non potest non</i> .
Fair, <i>serenus</i> , a, um.	
To walk, <i>ambulo</i> , or <i>eo</i> .	Rejoice, i. e. make us glad, <i>officere gaudio</i> , 2.
Castle, <i>arx</i> , cis, f. or, <i>ca-</i>	Victory, <i>victoria</i> , æ, f.
<i>stellum</i> , i, n.	Though, <i>quamvis</i> , conj.
Only, <i>tantum</i> , adv.	To happen, <i>evenio</i> , 4.
Belongeth, <i>spectat</i> .	Detriment, <i>Detrimentum</i> ,
Jest, <i>æquus</i> , a, um.	
Honourable, <i>honestus</i> , a, i, n.	Merchant, <i>mercator</i> , oris, um.
Appertaineth, <i>attinet</i> .	m.
To mind, <i>curo</i> , i.	Advantage, <i>commodum</i> , i,
Other mens, <i>alienus</i> , a, n.	
um.	R. 6. Precept, <i>præcep-</i>
And then, <i>deindè</i> , adv.	<i>tum</i> , i, n.
To exhort, <i>bortor</i> , i d.	Philosophy, <i>philosophia</i> ,
To invite, <i>invito</i> , i.	æ, f.
To dare <i>laceſſo</i> , 3.	To prefer before, <i>ante-</i>
Fight, <i>pugna</i> , æ, f.	<i>fero</i> , (part. in <i>du</i> .)
Unequal, <i>iniquus</i> , a, um.	Immortality, <i>immortali-</i>
Term, <i>conditio</i> , onis, f.	<i>tas</i> , atis, f.
R. 2. Kindness, <i>benefi-</i>	Vice, <i>vitium</i> , ii, n.
<i>cium</i> , i, n.	Strangely, <i>insolenter</i> , adv.
Manifest, <i>clarus</i> , a, um.	To bedeck, <i>orno</i> , i.
R. 3. To put off, <i>differe-</i>	Custom, <i>mos</i> , <i>moris</i> , m.
<i>ro</i> , 3.	Study, <i>studium</i> , ii, n.
Affair, <i>negotium</i> , i n.	Various, <i>varius</i> , a, um.
Next, <i>posterus</i> , a, um.	Different, <i>diversus</i> , a, um.
R. 4. To speak, <i>loquor</i> ,	Course, <i>ratio</i> , onis, f. or
3.	<i>institutum</i> , i, n.
Honesty, <i>honestas</i> , atis, 3.	To apply, <i>applico</i> , i.
f.	

TOGETHER.

T O G E T H E R. Booty, *præda*, æ, f.

To lead, *ago*, 3.

T O travel through, Poor, *inops*, *opis*, adj.

peragro, 1.

R. 2. Consulship, *con-*

To do, *ago*, 3.

sulatus, ūs, m.

Means, *modus*, i, m.

T O W A R D S.

To pitch, *pono*, 3.

Tents, *castra*, *orum*, pl.

C Appadocia, æ, f.

To lie open, *patio*,

U N D E R.

2.

To loose, *solvo*, 3.

A ship, *Navis*, is, f.

End, *exitus*, ūs, m.

Sign, *signum*, i, n.

Repentance, *pœnitentia*,

æ, f.

T O fall, *cado*, 3.

Consideration, *ra-*
tio, *onis*, f.

Profit, *utilitas*, *atis*, f.

Pretence, *species*, *ei*, f.

Friendship, *amicitia*, æ, f.

To be injurious, *facio*
alicui injuriam.

Open, *manifestus*, a, um.

V E R Y.

A Month, *mensis*, is, m.

Expedient, *utilis*, e.

Legion, *legio*, *onis*, f.

To take away, *aufero*, v.
irr.

A state, *civitas*, *atis*, f.

To escape, *evado*, 3.

Pretence, *simulatio*, *onis*, f.

Unpunished, *impune*, adv.

Parthian, *Parthicus*, a,

Dangerous, *periculosus*.

um.

Rock, *scopulus*, i, m.

War, *bellum*, i, n.

Perpetual, *perpetuus*, a,

R. 2. Upper, *superior*,
oris, adj.

um.

Storm, *procella*, æ, f.

Bough, *ramus*, i, m.

Dionysius, i, m.

Line, *linea*, æ, f.

Heraclea, æ, f.

Above, *præter*, prep.

Fickle, *levis*, e, adj.

Fourteen, *quatuordecim*,
(*natus*.)

Rich, *opimus*, a, um.

M 3

To

To force, *cogo*, 3.

W H E N.

To take arms, *arma fero*.Macedonians, *Macedoni*,
pl.T O give pain, *per-*
turbo, 1.Under, *minus quam*.Misfortune, *res adversa*.Missing, *desideratus*, *a, um*.Supper, *cena*, *a*, 1.

U P.

W H E N C E.

T H E ground, *solum*,
i, n.T O grow, *gignor*, 3.
It is manifest, *con-*Window, *fenestra*, *a*, f.*stat*.To rise up, *surrego*, 3.To make reply, *respondeo*,
2.

W H E R E.

W H A T.

T O begin, *incipio*, 3.
Narration, to nar-
rate, *narro*, 1.C A S E, *causa*, *a*, f.
To promise, *polli-*
ceor, 2 d.To stop a passage, *aditum*
claudere.R. 2. Small, *levis*, *e*,
adj.Entrance, *intritus*, *us*, m.

W H E T H E R.

Trifles, *res*, pl.A child, *puer*, *i*, m.To be angry, *iras gero*,
3.R Icher, *ditior*, *oris*,
adj.To spare, *parco*, 3.To want, *eg eo*, 2.Dying, *periturus*, *a*, um.To abound, *abundo*, 1.R. 2. Speech, *oratio*,
3.R. 3. Madness, *demen-*
tia, *a*, f.*ois*, 3 m.Improper, *intempestiva*,
a, um.To pursue, *prosequor*, 3.I will go see, *visam*.Farther, *plus*, adv.To bring over, *concilio*, 1.

W H I C H.

W H I C H

Pride, *superbia*, *a*, *f*.A bag, *sacculus*, *i*, *m*.EASILY, *facile*, *adv*. To fill, *impleo*, *2*.To determine, *dijudo*. A pot, *potulus*, *i*, *n*.*dico*, *1*. To load, *onare*, *1*.Accoutrements, *arma*, *o*.W H I L E. *rum*, *pl*.The spring-time, *ver*, *is*,N Ever hope, *sperare* *n*. or *vernum tempus*.*desisto*. A violet, *viola*, *a*, *f*.The Gauls, *Galli*, *pl*. A primrose, *rosa primula*.To obtain, *efficio*, *3*. To adorn, *orno*, *1*.A bank, *ripa*, *a*, *f*.W I T H. A river, *amnis*, *is*, *m*.To seek, *quero*, *3*.Disagreeable, *ingratu*, *a*, *um*. Nest, *nidus*, *i*, *m*.Bird, *avis*, *is*, *f*.To torment, *ango*, *3*. Guard, *satelles*, *is*, *m*.Expectation, *expectatio*. Newmarket, *novosorum*,*is*, *n*.To kick, *ferio*, *percussio*. Last, *proximus*, *a*, *um*.Foot, *calx*, *is*, *3* *f*. R. 2. To stay, *perma-*To strike, *conscindo*, *3*. *neo*, *2*.Fist, *pugnus*, *i*, *m*. Pasture, *pascuum*, *i*, *n*.Bull, *taurus*, *i*, *m*. Corn, *frumentum*, *i*, *n*.Horns, *cornua*, *pl*. Market, *forum*, *i*, *2* *n*.Dog, *canis*, *is*, *c*. Farmer, *agricola*, *a*, *m*.A tooth, *dens*, *is*, *m*. A pen, *penna*, *a*, *f*.A disease, *morbus*, *i*, *m*. R. 3. To sup, *caeno*, *1*.To cure, *curo*, *1*. To night, *i. e.* this night.Abstinence, *abstinentia*, R. 4. To intreat, *obse-**a*, *f*. *cro*, *1*.Rest, *quies*, *etis*, *f*. To begin, *exordior*, *4* *d*.To swell, *tumeo*, *2* *n*. Ancient, *antiquus*, *a*, *um*.

Historian,

Historians, *historici*.To have a mind, *volo*, v.

irr.

R. 5. There is no reason, *nihil est*.To be angry, *succenseo*.Young man, *Adolescens*,
tis, c.None but, *solus*, a, um.To contend, *certo*, 1.To compare, *compono*, 3.

WITHIN.

TO keep, *teneo*, 3.
Footmen, *pedites*.A Trench, *vallum*, i, n.R. 2. Few, *pauci*, pl.A week, *hebdomada*, a, f.An hour's time, *hora*, a, f.

WITHOUT.

A Uthority, *authoritas*,
atis, f.Senate, *Senatus*, as, m.In truth, *mehercule*, adv.Jesting, *jocus*, i, m.Pretty, *bellus*, a, um,Fellow, *homo*, inis m.

WORTH.

A N enemy, *inimicus*,
i, m.To spare, *separo*, 3.Great, *summus*, a, um.

Y E T.

TO suffer, *do pœnas*.Rashness, *temeritas*,*atis*, f.What rashness was there
in it, *quæ fuit illa te-*
meritas.To receive, *recipio*, 3.Letter, *epistola*, a, f.Sister, *soror*, oris, f.

Y O U R.

Y O U R, *tuus*, a, um.Becomes, or in-
creases, *augeo*, 2.Troublesome, or anger,
furor, oris, 3.Every, day, *indies*, adv.To speak, *dico*, 3.Unworthy, *indignus*, a, um.Expectation, *expectatio*,
onis, f.Affairs, *res prosperæ*, pl.Greatly, *plurimum*, adv.To please, *delecto*, 1.I am content, *mibi satis*
est.Which way soever, *quo-**cunque*, adv.Minds, *mens*, *tis*, f.

PART. II.

I. OBSERVATIONS, &c.

P. 78. Without, <i>nec</i> .	Advice, <i>consilium</i> , ii, n. or
To do good, <i>prosum</i> , <i>des</i> , <i>fui</i> .	<i>admonitio</i> , <i>onis</i> , f.
To neglect, <i>negligo</i> , 3.	To enjoy, <i>fruo</i> , 3 d.
Ardently, <i>vehementer</i> .	Company, <i>societas</i> , <i>atis</i> , f.
Play, <i>ludus</i> , i, m.	To hope, <i>spero</i> , 1.
Pleasure, <i>voluptas</i> , <i>atis</i> , f.	To leave, <i>desero</i> , 3
To vanish, <i>evanesco</i> , 3.	To answer, <i>respondeo</i> , 2.
To end, <i>desino</i> , 3.	To shut, <i>obdo</i> , 3.
Weariness, <i>tædium</i> , ii, n.	Door, <i>foris</i> , <i>is</i> , f.
To intend, <i>statuo</i> , 3.	To hurt, <i>opprimo</i> , 3.
To forgive, <i>ignosco</i> , 3.	To take in, <i>accipio</i> , 3.
P. 79. To desire, <i>appeto</i> , 3.	A pilot, <i>nauclerus</i> , i, m.
To be mistaken, <i>erro</i> , 1.	To be feared, <i>verendum</i> .
The country, <i>rus</i> , <i>ruris</i> , n.	To be driven, <i>feror</i> , p.
To bid farewell, <i>valedico</i> ,	The tide, <i>æstus</i> , <i>us</i> , m.
1. or <i>desero</i> , 3.	Northern, <i>arcticus</i> .
A book, <i>liber</i> , <i>ri</i> , m.	Ocean, <i>Oceanus</i> , i, m.
Muse, <i>musa</i> , <i>e</i> , f.	To beware, <i>caveo</i> , 2.
To listen, <i>ausculto</i> , 1. or	To touch, <i>tango</i> , 3.
<i>ansum</i> , <i>attendo ad</i> .	Mountain, <i>mons</i> , <i>tis</i> , m.

2. Verbals

2. *Verbals in ing.*

P. 79. To perceive, <i>video</i> , 2.	Negligent, <i>negligens, tis</i> .
Beginning, <i>principium</i> , ii, n.	Sickness, <i>ægritudo, inis, f</i> .
To be ignorant, <i>ignoro</i> , 1.	To prevent, <i>intercipio</i> , 3.
Proceeding, <i>progressus, us, m</i> .	To go in, <i>intreco</i> , 4.
To survey, <i>perspicio</i> , 3.	Vain, <i>vanus, a, um</i> .
To approve of, <i>probo</i> , 1.	Mortality, <i>mortalitas, atis, f</i> .
P. 80. To fish, <i>piscor</i> , id.	Ingenious, <i>ingeniosus</i> .
Soon, <i>cito</i> , adv.	To deceive, <i>circumscribo</i> ,
Necessity, <i>necessitas, atis, f</i> .	P. 81. To think, <i>cogito</i> , 1.
To go out, <i>exeo</i> , 4.	To receive, <i>accipio</i> , 3.
Idle, <i>ignavus, a, um</i> .	Gift, <i>pretium, ii, n</i> .
To discourage, <i>deterreo</i> , 2.	To hold one's peace, <i>taceo</i> , 2.
To eat, <i>edo</i> , 3, v. irr.	To obey, <i>obtempero</i> , 1.
A dainty, <i>pulpa mentum</i> , i, n.	A command, <i>præceptum</i> , i, n.
To drink, <i>poto</i> , 1.	To plot, <i>machinor</i> , 1 d.
Rich, <i>generosus, a, um</i> .	Mischief, <i>pestis, is, f</i> .
Wine, <i>vinum, i, n</i> .	To look for, <i>quæro</i> , 3.
To ruin, <i>deartuo</i> , 1.	To bid farewell, <i>valdeor</i> , 3.
An estate, <i>res familiaris</i> ,	
or, <i>opet, um, pl</i> ,	

3. Rules relating to the Optative, or Subjunctive Mood.

- P. 81.** To admire, *mi- To give thanks, ago gra-*
ror, 1 d. tias.
 To enquire for, *requiro, 3. To do good, profum, des,*
 To find, *invenio, 4. fui.*
 Smart, *lepidus, a, um. To take care, curo, 1.*
 To trust, *credo, 3. To understand, intelligo,*
 Twice, *bis, adv. 3.*
 To forswear oneself, *pe- To advise, moneo, 2.*
jero, 1. To ask, peto, 3.
P. 82. Yesterday, *heri. To grant, concedo, 3.*
 To ask, *rogito, 1. Instead, loco.*
 To glory, *glorior, 1 d. To play, ludo, 3.*
 To prefer, *antefero. To-day, bodie.*
 Riches, *divitiæ, arum, pl. It may be, potest fieri.*
 To succeed, *prosperè rem To deceive, fallo, 3.*
gero. To rejoice, lator, 1.
 To make use of, *utor, 3. To happen, evenio, 4.*
 Advice, *consilium, i, n. To wish, volo, v. irr.*
 To desert, *desero, 3. To complain, queror, 3.*
 To threaten, *minor, 1. To forbid, veto, 1.*
P. 83. In vain, *frustrà. P. 84. To perceive, *in-*
 To stay, *expecto, 1. telligo, 3.**

PART III.

The Figures of CONSTRUCTION.

- P.** 86. Beautiful, *for-* Snow, *nix, ivis, f.*
mosus, a, um. Celtiberians, *Celtiberi, pl.*
 To remember, *memini.* To run away, *diffugio, 3.*
 An elephant, *elephantus,* To demand, *peto, 3.*
i, m. To expect, *spero, 1.*
 A fight, *spectaculum, i, n.* An heir, *hæres, edis, c.*
 To delight, *juvo, 1.* The delight, *deliciæ, a-*
 Hard, *difficilis, e.* *rum, f. pl.*
 Safety, *salus, atis, f.* To reward, *dono, 1.*
 A sign, *signum, i, n.* A gift, *præmium, i, n.*
 A librarian, *librarius, i,* P. 88. Long enough,
m. *fatis diu.*
 More, *amplius, adv.* Hedge-hog, *hystrix, icis,*
 Six hundred, *sexcenti.* *f.*
 To wound, *vulnero, 1.* Rough, *hispidus, a, um.*
 To approve of, *probo, 1.* Back, *tergum, i, n.*
 The day, *pridiè.* Prickle, *spina, æ, f.*
 August, *Augustus, i, m.* A wolf, *lupus, i, m.*
 To be angry, *succensio, 2.* A neck, *cervix, icis, f.*
 To help, *adjuvo, 1.* Battle, *prælium, ii, n.*
 P. 87. Nurse, *nutrix,* A wound, *vulnus, eris, n.*
icis, f. Struck, *ictus, a, um.*
 A plant, *planta, æ, f.* A knee, *genu.*
 To cover, *tego, 3.* An arm, *brachium, ii, n.*

- To save, *servo*, 1. or, *li-bero ab hoste*.
 A citizen, *civis*, *is*, c.
 Crowned, *redimitus*.
 Oak, *quercus*, *us*, f. subst.
quernus, adj.
 A leaf, *folium*, *ii*, 2. n.
 Age, *ætas*, *atis*, f.
 Eloquence, *eloquentia*, *æ*, f.
 Near, *propè*, prep.
 Equal, *æqualis*, *e*.
 Catalina, *a*, m.
 To exceed, *excedo*, 3.
 To escape, *evado*, 3.
 To plead for, *defendo*, 3.
 P. 89. Possession, *pos-sessio*, *onis*, f.
 Power, *vis*, *vis*, f.
 To esteem, *estimo*, 1.
 Of more worth, *pluris*.
 Honesty, *honestas*, *atis*, f.
 Shame, *pudor*, *oris* m.
 To compel, *cogo*, 3.
 Consul, *is*, m.
 An old man, *senex*, c.
 Deaf, *surdus*, *a*, um.
 An old woman, *anus*, *us*, f.
 Dumb, *mutus*, *a*, um.
 To come, *adsum*.
 Hither, *huc*, adv.
 Goat, *caper*, *ri*, m.
 Safe, *salvus*, *a*, um.
 A kid, *hædus*, *i*, m.
 P. 90. To send, *mitto*, 3.
- To despise, *contemno*, 3.
 An admonition, *monitum*,
i, n.
 To accuse, *accuso*, 1.
 Before, *coram*, prep.
 Base, *otium*, *ii*, n.
 Dear, *carus*, or, *optandus*.
 A burthen, *onus*, *eris*, n.
 Misery, *miseria*, *æ*, f.
 P. 91. Fearful, *timidus*.
 Astonished, *attonitus*.
 To pray, *precas concipere*.
 Uplifted *supinus*, *a*, um.
 Both, *uterque*.
 To fall, *procumbo*, 3.
 Prostrate, *pronus*, *a*, um.
 On the ground, *bumi*.
 Wonder, *mirum*.
 To conquer, *vinco*, 3.
 Power, *potestas*, *atis*, f. or
dolus, *i*, m.
 Stricken in years, *pro-vestus ætate*.
 The cry, *clamor*, *oris*, m.
 Applause, *plausus*, *us*, m.
 To fill, *impleo*, 2.
 Shore, *littus*, *oris*, n.
 To lose, *amitto*, 3.
 An ambassador, *legatus*,
i, m.
 A companion, *collega*, *æ*,
 m.
 Greatly, *vehementer*, adv.

- To err, *erro*, 1.
 P. 92. Good, *catus*.
 Counsel, *consilium*, ii, n.
 To think, *opinor*, 1, d.
 To commend, *laudo*, 1.
 To be well, *valéo*, 2.
 The general, *dux*, *cis*, c.
 A reward, *præmium*, ii, n.
 Fate, *fatum*, i, n.
 To permit, *finó*, 3.
 To throw away, *projicio*, 3.
 A gown, *amiculum*, i, n.
 An horseman, *eques*, *ip̄is*, m.
 To rescue, *eximo*, 3.
 Danger, *periculum*, i, n.
 A pair of tongs, *forceps*, *ip̄is*, m.
 Hot, *calidus*, a, um.
 A hammer, *malleus*, i, m.
 For, *ad*, prep.
 Use, *usus*, us, m.
 A smith, *faber*, ri, m.
 Hatred, *odium*, ii, n.
 Anger, *ira*, e, f.
 Drunkennets, *ebrietas*, a-tis, f.
 Adultery, *adulterium*, ii, n.
 To mingle, *misceo*, 2.
 Together, *simul*, adv.
 Wicked, *pravus*, or, *scellus*, a, um.
 To break, *frango*, 3.
 A bow, *arcus*, us, m.
 An arrow, *calamus*, i, m.
 Uncle, *avunculus*, i, m.
 P. 93. A doing, *factum*, i, n.
 Brethren, *fratres*, pl.
 On the left, *in lævo*, (sub. cornu.)
 Judgment, *judicium*, ii, n.
 To be rewarded, *mercedem accipere*.
 Desert, *meritum*, i, n.
 Punishment, *supplicium*, ii, n.
 To prate, *garris*, 4.
 To laugh, *rideo*, 2.
 P. 94. To do, *ago*, 3.
 To confirm, *confirmo*, 1.
 To write, *scribo*, 3.
 Immortal, *æternus*, a, um.
 A verse, *versus*, us, m.
 To declare, *expono*, 1.
 A husband, *maritus*, i, m.
 To concur, *concurro*, 3.
 Together, *simul*, adv.
 To foresee, *præsentio*, 4.
 Before, *prius*.
 Again, *rursus*, adv.
 And so then, *itaque ergo*.
 Tho' albeit, *etsi quamvis*.
 To go away, *decedo*, 3.
 To dispatch, *perficio*, 3.

Business, *negotium*, ii, n. To prevail, *prevaleo*, 2.

P. 95. Discipline, *disciplina*, a, f. Beneficence, *beneficentia*,

m. *ciplina*, a, f. a, f.

To find, *invenio*, 4. Kindness, *benignitas*, atis,

ac. Lately, *nuper*, adv. f.

Both, *que*, conj. Liberality, *liberalitas*, a-

The east wind, *eurus*, i, m. tis, f.

ub. The south wind, *notus*, i, m. P. 97. To heal, *me-*

To rush, *ruo*, 3. *deor*, 2 d.

n. Together, *una*, adv. To gild over, *de auro*, 1.

ce. To pour, *bibo*, 1. A pill, *pilula*, a, f.

A cup, *patera*, a, f. To deceive, *decipio*, 3.

To save, *servo*, 1. Cramp-fish, *torpedo*, inis,

m, Capitol, *capitolium*, ii, n. f.

Citadel, *arx*, arcis, f. Eight-hundred, *octogenti*.

A physician, *medicus*, i, m. Within, *intus*, adv.

m. A pirate, *prædo*, onis, m.

3. Common-wealth, *res publica*, a, f. Image, *imago*, inis, f.

Pleasant, *jucundus*, a, um. *Astyanax*, ætis, m.

Tender, *tener*, ra, rum. Within, *domi*.

Offspring, *foetus*, us, m. P. 98. Army, *Exercitus*, us, m.

A sheep, *ovis*, is, f. Conqueror, *victor*, oris, m.

P. 96. Man, *vir*, i, m. To deceive, *fallo*, 3.

To be revenged, *ulciscor* As, ut.

injuriam. Human, *humanus*, a, um.

Indication, *indicatio*, onis, To animate, *suscito*, 1.

f. To carry, *fero*, v. irr.

To lick, *lambo*, 3. A neck, *ceruix*, icis, f.

A mouth, *os*, oris, n. Miserable, *miser*, era, um.

Veteran, *veteranus*, i, m. Innocent, *innocens*, tis.

To press on, *acriter insto*, P. 99. To render, *sisto*,

1. 3.

Cowardly, *timide*, adv. Safe, *salus*.

Prayer, *votum*, i, n. N 2 Grateful,

Grateful, <i>gratus, a, um.</i>	To scruple, <i>dubito, i.</i>
Hatred, <i>odium, ii, n.</i>	Red-haired, <i>rufus, a, um.</i>
Dewy, <i>humidus, a, um.</i>	Here, <i>præsto.</i>
Fat, <i>pinguis, e.</i>	To pursue, <i>insequor, i.</i>
Peaceful, <i>paci placitus.</i>	<i>Sphinx, acis, m.</i>
Olive tree, <i>oliva, æ, f.</i>	A beginning, <i>initium, ii, n.</i>
To be undone, <i>pereo, 4.</i>	P. 102. To go up, <i>eo, 4.</i>
Neighbourhood, <i>vicinitas, atis, f.</i>	Long wish'd for, <i>diu expectatus.</i>
To look upon, <i>puto, i.</i>	A letter, <i>littera, æ, f.</i>
Next, <i>propinquus, a, um.</i>	Mild, <i>lenis, e.</i>
Place, <i>pars, tis, f.</i>	That, <i>illic.</i>
Bold, <i>audax, actis.</i>	P. 100. To send forth, <i>Villainy, scelus, (for sceleratus,) eris, n.</i>
A smell, <i>odor, oris, m.</i>	To undo, <i>perdo, i.</i>
A laurel, <i>laurus, us, f.</i>	Conspiracy, <i>conjuratio, onis, f.</i>
To give oneself up, <i>trado, 3.</i>	Rod, <i>virga, æ, f.</i>
Sloth, <i>ſocordia, æ, f.</i>	Elephant, <i>elephantus, i, m.</i>
Idleness, <i>ignavia, æ, f.</i>	Great with young, <i>gravidus.</i>
In vain, <i>nequidquam.</i>	To be used, <i>soleo, 2.</i>
You may implore, <i>implores.</i>	To bring forth, <i>pario, 3.</i>
Presently, <i>quàm mox.</i>	A mouse, <i>mus, uris, m.</i>
To sail, <i>navigo, i.</i>	Crew, <i>turba, æ, f.</i>
<i>Epheſus, i, f.</i>	Still, <i>aduc.</i>
To persuade, <i>persuadeo, 2.</i>	To take care, <i>caveo, 2.</i>
State, <i>civitas, atis, f.</i>	Neither, <i>neuter.</i>
P. 101. Fixed, <i>fixus.</i>	Complaint, <i>querimonia, æ, f.</i>
To conquer, <i>vinco, 3.</i>	P. 103. To murmur, <i>fremo, 3.</i>
Family, <i>genus, eris, n.</i>	Fatal, <i>exitialis, e.</i>
Place, <i>locus, loca, pl.</i>	
Prayer, <i>votum, i, n.</i>	

Gift, <i>donum</i> , i, n.	To bear, <i>fero</i> , v. irr.
Bulk, <i>moles</i> , is, f.	P. 105. To satisfy, <i>satisfacio</i> , 3.
Difficulty, <i>difficultas</i> , atis, f.	Doubtful, <i>dubius</i> , a, um.
Fewness, <i>paucitas</i> , atis, f.	To rush, <i>ruo</i> , 3.
Forces, <i>copiæ</i> , pl.	The midst, <i>medius</i> .
Known, <i>cognitus</i> , a, um.	Wind, <i>ventus</i> , i, m.
It seemed good, <i>visum est</i> .	Fleet, <i>classis</i> , is, f.
Time, <i>spatium</i> , ii, n.	I intend, <i>fero animus</i> .
To rally, <i>convalesco</i> , 3.	Form, <i>forma</i> , æ, f.
To encrease, <i>augeo</i> , 2.	To change, <i>muto</i> , 1.
Forces, <i>opes</i> , um, pl.	Darkling, <i>obscurus</i> , a, um.
To give over, <i>desino</i> , 3.	Shade, <i>umbra</i> , æ, f.
Tender, <i>mollis</i> , e.	Lonely, <i>solus</i> .
Tears, <i>querela</i> , æ, f.	P. 106. The Italians
To abstain, <i>abstineo</i> , 2.	(<i>Italus</i>) call these
Anger, <i>ira</i> , pl.	rocks (<i>saxum</i> , i, n.)
Blind, <i>cæcus</i> , a, um.	which are amidst the
Mad, <i>furens</i> , tis.	Waves, (<i>fluctus</i> , us, m.)
Sick, <i>eager</i> , ægra, um.	Altars, (<i>ara</i> , æ, f.
P. 104. To profit, <i>prosum</i> .	Very grateful, <i>pergratus</i>
Brave, <i>fortis</i> , e.	Nation, <i>gens</i> , tis, f.
Swift, <i>velox</i> , octs.	To fly from, <i>fugio</i> , 3.
To consume, <i>consumo</i> , 3.	Till, <i>dum</i> .
Fruit, <i>fruges</i> , um, f.	Way, <i>via</i> , æ, f.
To hiss, <i>strideo</i> , 2.	Short, <i>brevis</i> , e.
Dreadful, <i>horrendus</i> , a, um.	To feed, <i>pasco</i> , 3.
To groan, <i>gemo</i> , 3.	Goat, <i>capella</i> , æ, f.
To look, <i>tueor</i> , 2 d.	Other things, <i>cætera</i> .
Stern, <i>acerbus</i> , a, um.	Of, <i>de</i> , prep.
Soul, <i>anima</i> , æ, f.	Kind, <i>genus</i> , eris, n.
Pure, <i>purus</i> , a, um.	To tire, <i>delasso</i> , 1.
	Prattling, <i>loquax</i> , cis.

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